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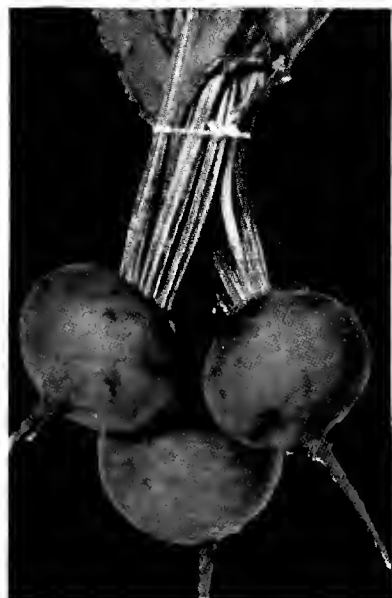
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Grand Rapids Growers Inc.

1934

SEED MERCHANTS

1934



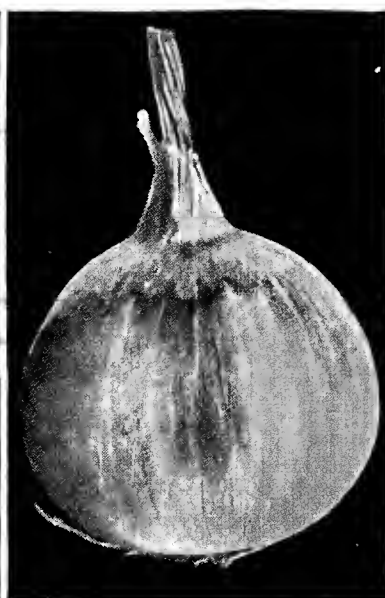
Detroit Dark Red Beet.



Thick Leaf Spinach.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.



Southport Yellow Onion.



Pencil Pod Beans.

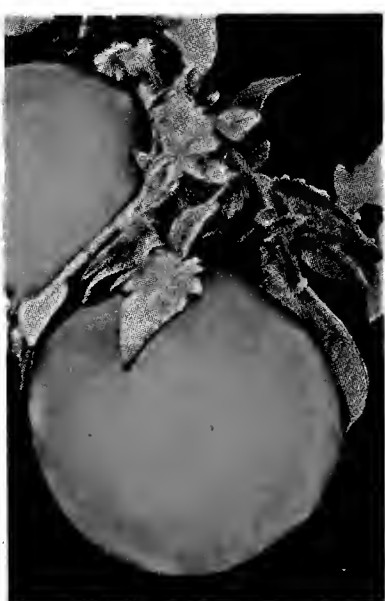
SPECIAL GARDEN COLLECTION

The varieties in this collection are most suited for the home garden.

Beet	1 pkt.	.....	\$0.10
Spinach	1 pkt.	.....	.10
Lettuce	1 pkt.	.....	.10
Onion	1 pkt.	.....	.15
Beans	½ lb.	.....	.10
Tomato	1 pkt.	.....	.10
Radish	1 pkt.	.....	.10
Carrot	1 pkt.	.....	.10
Cucumber	1 pkt.	.....	.10
Sweet Corn	½ lb.	.....	.10

Value \$1.05

Complete Collection, 80c



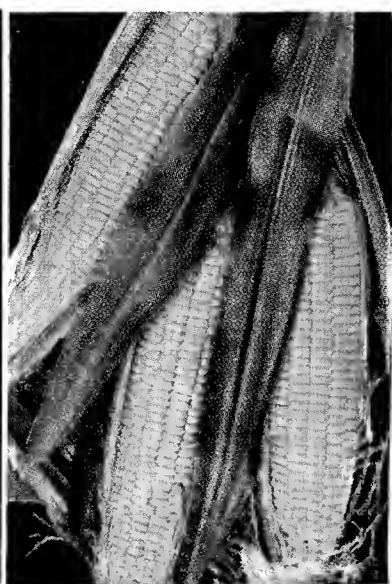
Bonny Best Tomato.

Scarlet Turnip White
Tip Radish.

Danvers Half-Long Carrot.



Longfellow Cucumber.



Sunshine Sweet Corn.

Grand Rapids Forcing Varieties

Always Dependable For Greenhouse Crops

The Grand Rapids Forcing Varieties are known and used in all parts of the United States and Canada as well as foreign countries, including England, France, Germany, west coast of Africa, Australia, etc., by leading greenhouse vegetable growers and market gardeners who have found them to be the best in their class and acclaim their praise. If you are still unfamiliar with their merits we would suggest that you send us a trial order. Below we give you a partial description, but the complete text will be found in the pages referred to in this catalog. We solicit your patronage. All mail orders filled on the same day they are received.



New Grand Rapids Forcing Radish.

Lettuce

Grand Rapids Forcing (Washington Strain). A splendid forcing strain. Color a light green, heads very heavy; leaf crisp, tender and curly; quality of the best. Complete description will be found on page 14. Price, oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Forcing (Ohio Strain). An exceptionally good strain of the old type of forcing variety; especially adapted to midwinter crop in the greenhouse. The leaf is dark green and curly. The quality very desirable. Complete description is found on page 14. Price, oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce. Washington strain.

Radish

Grand Rapids Forcing New Improved. The best greenhouse variety and the earliest. Of the scarlet globe type but superior in every way for greenhouse forcing. Is very handsome with the shortest top. Full description will be found on page 20. Price, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

Cucumber

Grand Rapids Forcing Improved Strain. New. A white spine selection, medium sized with blunt end, averaging 10 to 12 inches in length. An ideal forcing variety. A very good keeper and shipper. Full description will be found on page 12. Price, oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$15.00, postpaid.



Grand Rapids Forcing Tomatoes—New Improved.

Tomato

Grand Rapids Forcing New. Improved. Select growers strain. It's new and improved, and is one of the best forcing Tomatoes on the market today. The selection was made for us by Mr. R. Yonker who is well qualified in the breeding and selecting, and can be depended upon to keep this strain pure. The fruit is larger, and free from green core. The Tomato is deep red in color, firm, good size, and meaty. Full description will be found on page 24. Oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$7.50, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Forcing Original strain. An introduction by us several years ago, and has won the praise of many greenhouse growers. The Tomato is of fair size, firm and meaty, a good keeper and shipper. For full description see page 24. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$4.50.

Grand Rapids Growers, Inc., Seed Merchants
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

ORDER SHEET—Continued[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us in the spaces below the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of any Private Gardeners or Truck Farmers among your acquaintances. We wish to send them our SEED ANNUAL

NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY	STATE

Grand Rapids Growers, Inc.

Fourteenth Annual Seed Catalog

1934

Important

By Carefully Following These Suggestions, Many Mistakes Will Be Avoided

Order Blanks

Order blanks have been inserted in this catalog for your convenience. Please use them. Fill in your NAME, POST OFFICE, SHIPPING POINT or nearest EXPRESS OFFICE, your COUNTY and STATE, as this is as important in the prompt filling of your order as the order itself. Write plainly and avoid mistakes. Additional order blanks are mailed with every order. If you do not receive them, please notify us, and we will be glad to furnish them.

Terms

Our terms are strictly CASH and we kindly ask that you enclose your remittance with your order. We will allow you 10% cash discount and in making up your order simply deduct 10% as your saving. This offer applies only on vegetable and flower seeds, except beans, corn and peas at the prices quoted in this catalog and when your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, however, special collection offers and bulbs are not included. This offer is good only in the U. S. A. and your remittance MUST accompany your order to entitle you to the discount.

How to Send Money

Remittance should be made by POSTAL MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, BANK DRAFT or CERTIFIED CHECK. It is perfectly safe and your order will be assured of prompt handling. U. S. CURRENCY and U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS for small amounts, are acceptable but in this case the letter should be REGISTERED.

Canadian Customers

We have enjoyed a very nice business with you in years past and we are glad to be enabled to serve our neighbors across the boundary line with our quality seeds, notwithstanding the postal rates to Canada have always been far in excess of any point in the United States, which we gladly paid by prepaying the postage charges, and this, we are sure is appreciated by you. Now with a temporary unrest in the financial world (at least we hope it is temporary) your checks, currency, money orders and bank drafts if payable in Canada, as is usually the case, are discounted at a very high rate of exchange in this country, therefore we must ask that you make your remittance payable in the United States at par in U. S. funds. Your banker or postmaster will gladly assist you and give you the necessary information.

Non-Warranty

The seeds offered in this catalog have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and tested for germination and we believe them to be first-class, but as so many conditions enter into making a crop, we give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, purity or productiveness, and will not be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and the money will be refunded.

While we do not think there will be any serious changes, all prices quoted herein are made subject to change without notice.

Small Orders

Small orders are just as welcome as the larger ones and receive the same careful attention and prompt handling. All orders are filled the same day as received.

Large Quantities

Parties buying large quantities of any one variety of seeds will be quoted special prices on application. All prices are net.

Price of Seeds By Weight

We will supply HALF POUNDS and over at the pound rate; less than half pound lots are charged at the quarter pound and ounce rate.

Safe Delivery

All seeds and supplies sent out by us are fully insured and we guarantee their safe arrival. If there is any damage, notify us immediately.

Postpaid Prices

We prepay postage on all vegetable and flower seeds in packets, ounces, quarter pounds, half pounds and pounds at the prices quoted herein to any point of the United States or any of its possessions, and Canada, however, we do not pay postage on beans, corn, or peas beyond the "one pound" price; field seeds, onion sets, miscellaneous supplies, or anything that is not specifically listed "postpaid." If such items are wanted by parcel post, add sufficient postage as per Parcel Post Rates given below.

Air Mail

On RUSH ORDERS received by mail or wire for one ounce or more of seed, we will send by air mail if so requested at a nominal charge of 15c PER OUNCE of seed ordered, as the postal rate is 8c for the first ounce and 13c for each additional ounce, and one ounce of seed would weigh more than one ounce when it is packed ready to mail. Where the mailing weight is less than one ounce, we will pay the postage. This will give you overnight service to almost any point in the United States.

Weight Limit

The weight limit is now 70 lbs. anywhere in the United States, and we advise sending seeds by mail as the service is good; however, on shipments of 20 lbs. and over it is cheaper to send by express, beyond the third zone.

Parcel Post Rates

	1st lb. or Frac- tion	Ea. add. lb. or Fraction
1st Zone, within 50 miles of Grand Rapids....	8c	1.1c
2nd Zone, within 150 miles of Grand Rapids....	8c	1.1c
3rd Zone, within 300 miles of Grand Rapids....	9c	2c
4th Zone, within 600 miles of Grand Rapids....	10c	3.5c
5th Zone, within 1000 miles of Grand Rapids....	11c	5.3c
6th Zone, within 1400 miles of Grand Rapids....	12c	7c
7th Zone, within 1800 miles of Grand Rapids....	14c	9c
8th Zone, over 1800 miles from Grand Rapids....	15c	11c
Canada, all parts	14c	14c

If in doubt obtain your zone rate from your postmaster.

Grand Rapids Growers, Inc.

Seed Merchants

Cor. Wealthy and
Ionia Ave., S. W.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Asparagus

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill and produce about 200 plants. Drill the seed in rows about eighteen inches apart, covering seed one inch. Cultivate well, keep free from weeds and they should be all right to transplant to permanent beds the following Spring. The soil cannot be made too rich. Use well rotted stable manure or Pulverized Hen Manure, and mix well with the soil. For home garden have the rows two or three feet apart and a foot apart in the row. For field culture, the rows should be four feet apart. Make broad trenches about a foot deep and fill in about three or four inches with well rotted stable manure, put two inches of dirt on top of the manure, then set the plants, spreading the roots and cover with an inch of soil. As the plants grow, gradually fill the trenches till the bed or field is level. Do not cut the plants till the third year. Every Fall before the seed is ripe, cut tops and burn them, and give good top dressing of manure. Remember, the bed well planted will last for at least twenty years. Treat it well.

★**Mary Washington Rust-Resistant Asparagus** The largest and most tender green Asparagus. This is a decided improvement over the Pedigreed Washington and Martha Washington, being earlier, larger and longer. The credit for the development of this wonderful, rust-resistant strain is almost entirely due to the untiring efforts of Prof. J. B. Norton, member of the Plant Breeding Staff of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Martha Washington (Pedigreed). The original rust-resistant type. A heavy yielding variety with long, thick, heavy stalks, closely folded at the tips; color rich, dark green. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Palmetto An early maturing and prolific variety with thick dark green shoots, distinctly pointed at the tip. A popular canning variety. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Asparagus Roots

We have the Palmetto and Mary Washington Rust Resistant Asparagus Roots, every spring, and as we only handle the very best two-year roots, that are locally grown, we will ask that you write us for prices in whatever quantity you may want.



★ Mary Washington Asparagus.

Beans

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One pound to 100 feet of drill; about three-fourths bushel per acre of Bush Beans. Beans thrive on a rich, warm, light soil. It is not safe to plant until about the middle of May as the seed will rot in cold, wet ground, and the plants will not stand frost. Plant dwarf beans in rows two feet apart and from four to six inches apart in the rows. Lima Beans should not be planted until June first, when the soil is thoroughly warmed through. Limas will rot in cold ground.



Tendergreen Wax.

Wax Podded Varieties

Improved Golden Wax One of the earliest dwarf wax sorts. Pods flat, long, beautiful golden yellow, tender and stringless. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

★**Pencil Pod Black Wax** Pods round, very long, tender, and entirely stringless. Extremely productive. Best market gardeners' sort. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

★**Burpee's New Kidney Wax** A more vigorous and prolific grower than Wardwell's. Pods flat, brittle, fleshy, of a rich lemon color, stringless and well flavored. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Prolific Black Wax (Or German Black Wax). The earliest Wax Bean. Pods short, curved, slightly flattish. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax A very popular early gardeners' variety. Pods large, 5½ to 6 inches, moderately stout, straight and flat, fleshy, brittle, fine grained and nearly stringless. Of good quality and very attractive. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Davis Kidney Wax Seed white, pods very long, flat, straight, white, waxlike, and very attractive. If picked when young, the pods are tender and stringless but if left too long become rather hard. Extremely productive. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Tendergreen Wax A new introduction, and now one of the most popular green Beans. Hardy, dependable cropper, medium large, dark green and stringless. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$8.00.

★ This variety recommended by the Michigan State College.

WAX PODDED BEANS—Continued

★ **Unrivald Wax Beans** Small plant, very early and great yielder. Pods about five and one-half inches long. Somewhat curved, semi-flat, fleshy and very tender and stringless. Color pale yellow. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Green Podded Varieties

★ **Burpee's Stringless Green Pod** A very desirable dwarf, green-podded sort for either home garden or market. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick, fleshy, perfectly stringless. Tender and delicious. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Similar to Burpee's Stringless but pods are a little longer, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy and of highest quality. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Refugee or 1000 to 1 A very productive, hardy, vigorous late sort. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved, almost stringless and of good quality; color light green. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Bountiful Best of the flat-podded varieties. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, thick, flat and slightly curved. Stringless and of fine quality, color light green. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead The most popular green-podded, climbing Bean; early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, very slender. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.60; 1 bu., \$7.50.

Dutch Case Knife Pole Bean. Green snap pods, 7 to 8 inches long, straight, flat, brittle, of good quality; best as a shell bean. Beans very flat, ivory-white. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$11.00.

Lima Beans

Pole Varieties

King of the Garden Lima An improved strain, vigorous, midseason, productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, very flat and wide, and uniformly four-seeded. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$11.00.

Early Jersey Pole Lima (Sieberts). An early midseason variety. Very productive and highest quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long; beans rather thicker than the King of the Garden, but of the same type. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$11.00.



Detroit Dark Red.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima Both beans and pods are larger than the old type. The pods measure 5 to 6 inches long by 1¼ inches wide and are of a luscious flavor. They are frequently borne in clusters of from five to eight pods. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$11.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima A most excellent variety and exceedingly popular with market gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 large, oval-shaped, very thick, white beans. 1 lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$12.00.

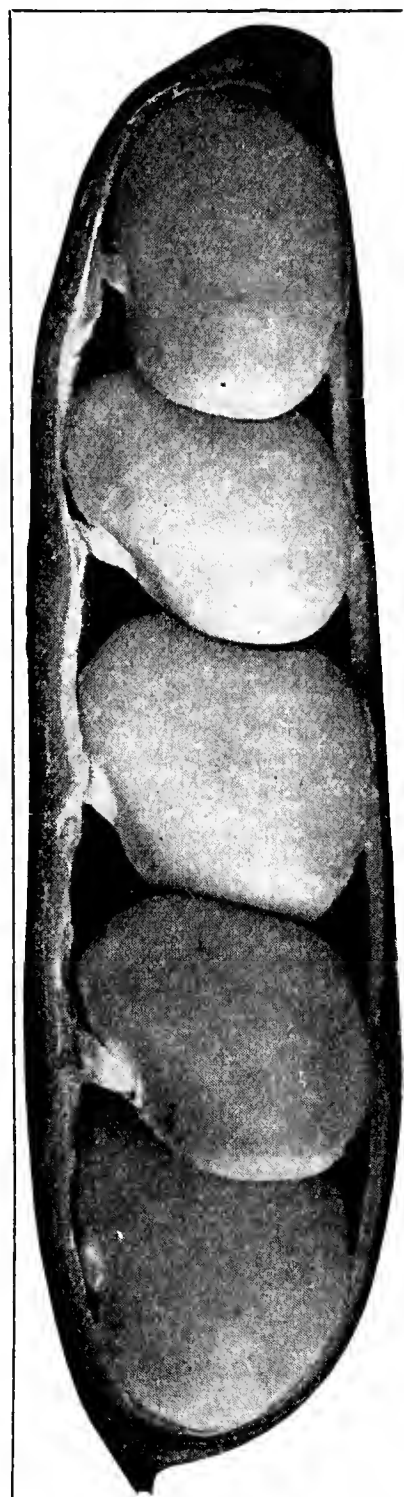
Henderson Bush Lima A vigorous, hardy, very early and small type of Bush Lima. Pods small, about 3 inches long, containing 3 to 4 small, flat, white beans. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$9.00.

Beets

Cultural Directions. One ounce to fifty feet of drill. Five or six pounds per acre. Do not use stable manure if you want smooth Beets with but few roots. Beets thrive on deep, rich, sandy land. For early crop sow in drills one foot apart, cover seed one inch. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring. When plants are large enough to use as greens, thin to three inches apart in the row. Beets can be sown as late as July for main crop.

Early Wonder An early variety. It is turnip-shaped and is always smooth. The flesh is a beautiful deep red color and is of excellent quality. Tops are small and erect. Exceptionally good for early bunching. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Detroit Dark Red The best for market garden or home use. Roots smooth, medium size, globe-shaped; skin dark red; flesh solid vermilion-red. Tops small, upright, dark green, shaded red. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

BEETS—Continued

Crosby's Egyptian Where an early market sort is desired, our strain is unequalled. Roots a flattened globe shape, skin very dark red, flesh a trifle lighter, tops small. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Eclipse An early variety with small tops and medium sized, round, bright red roots; flesh bright red. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip, Improved The old standard table beet. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, bright red, zoned and of good quality. Not so early as Detroit, but with a larger, coarser top. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Good For All New. The most refined and distinct Beet grown. Deep dark red with short tops, good keeper and excellent shipper. Interior deep crimson, and free from growth rings. Every market gardener should try this new variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

Mangel or Stock Beets

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to fifty feet of drill, 8 x pounds per acre. Sow early in the spring, in rows about two feet apart; cover seed one and one-half inches deep, pressing the ground firmly over the seed. When plants are three inches high thin to about eight inches apart in the row. The plants pulled may be used for greens.

Mammoth Long Red A favorite with the dairy-man and farmer. Large, well formed; dark red color, very nutritious; a big cropper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

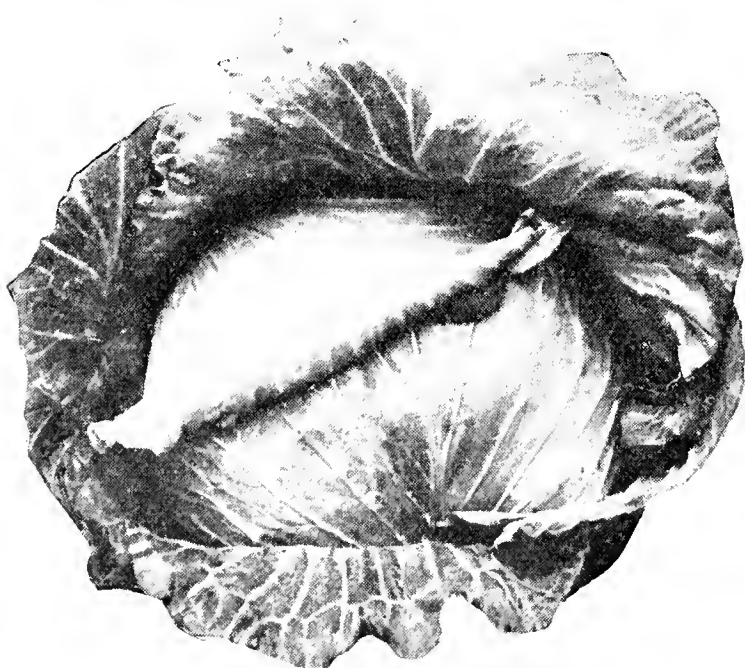
Golden Tankard Very productive and sweet; tops and neck very small, flesh yellow, especially relished by cows and sheep. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Sugar Beets

Sugar Beets and Mangels are of great value for stock feeding, because of the improved health and condition of the animals, increased flow and quality of milk, and because of the saving in fodder. The yield is enormous, and the cost of growing is trifling. Grow a patch of them for Winter feed. They are also excellent for poultry.

Lane's Imperial Sugar A white fleshed handsome and productive variety, used extensively for making beet sugar. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Giant Feeding Sugar A most valuable, large yielding variety for feeding; half sugar, oval-shaped, skin rose colored, flesh white, very nutritious and easily harvested. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage.



Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli.

Broccoli

Italian Green Sprouting This variety produces a large head, like cauliflower, consisting of a compact cluster of bluish green flowers. When the central head is removed, the plant produces many branches, each bearing small heads. These are cut with 3 or 4 inches of the branch attached and tied in bunches for market. The stems as well as the flower heads are cooked and served as cauliflower. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Cabbage

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 10,890 plants will plant an acre of early cabbage; and 7,260 plants for an acre of late. Eight ounces of seed will plant an acre of early and four ounces an acre of late cabbage. For early cabbage, sow seed in hotbeds in January or February. Transplant as early as possible to the open ground about two feet apart each way. For late cabbage, sow seed in the open ground in May and transplant about July first in rows 2½ feet each way.

Earliest of All A new Danish introduction of the Copenhagen type, heads are perfectly round, solid and of uniform size. Fully 7 to 12 days earlier than Jersey Wakefield. Average about 4 lbs. each. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

★ **Golden Acre** Heads round, very hard. As early as the Jersey Wakefield. Some claim it to be a week earlier. Matures two or three weeks earlier than Copenhagen Market, but is otherwise quite similar. Owing to earliness and remarkable uniformity, Golden Acre will prove the most profitable early cabbage for market gardeners. Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield Market gardeners in general consider this the best early variety. The conical heads are very uniform in shape and very solid. Our stock is dwarf, compact and extremely early. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market Nearly as early as the Jersey Wakefield. Stems short, heads large, round and solid, with few outer leaves. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

All Seasons Heads large, round and very deep; can be planted for early or late crop. Good keeper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Surehead All sure to head. Late cabbage of the Flat Dutch type; a splendid keeper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

★ **Danish Ballhead** Short stemmed, heads round, very solid and heavy. Splendid keeper, hardy, and the best Winter sort. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



Wisconsin Hollander.

CABBAGE—Continued

Premium Flat Dutch Second early variety, highly valued for its fine quality. Heads very solid, broad, round, flattened on top, fine grained and tender. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Glory of Enkhuizen Excellent, medium early, short stemmed, heads large, round and very solid. A long keeping variety. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Henderson's Early Summer Heads medium in size, round, somewhat flat, compact and solid. Ten days later than Jersey Wakefield and one of the best second early sorts. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 (Yellows Resistant). A heavy yielding late storage type selected from Danish Ballhead or Hollander variety; highly resistant to "Yellows." Round head type; color similar to Hollander. Produces a hardier plant, surer producer and yields greater tonnage than the ordinary strains. The gardener who once uses this seed will want no other. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

American Savoy Large, flattish heads, very curly and hard. One of the best Savoy. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Mammoth Rock Red Heads solid, of good size and quality. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Red Stone Head A new Danish introduction and exceptionally good, forming big uniformly round heads, smooth, hard, of a glowing dark red color. A good keeper that will last long into the Winter, when fully matured. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Brussels Sprouts

The culture is the same as for cabbage which it resembles. The edible part being the small heads, an inch or two in diameter that form at each leaf joint all the way up the stalk. The leaves should be broken off in the fall to give more room for the little heads to grow. Delicious and more tender than any cabbage. Half dwarf. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Celery Cabbage

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. Do not sow seed till the last of May, as earlier sowing generally results in most of the plants going to seed instead of making heads. Seed may be sown in seed beds and transplanted in rows three feet apart and about fifteen inches apart in the row, or may be sown in rows and thinned. For late crop may be sown as late as August tenth. Late crop is generally trenched with boards. Make trench about six feet wide, pull the head, cutting off roots and place side by side and trench. Bank outside the boards with dirt and protect the tops with straw, putting boards over tops. Remove as wanted during early winter months.

Chihili This new vegetable is becoming more popular every year and is a money-maker for the market gardener. It has a delicate cabbage flavor, much milder than cabbage. The heads are long, about 16 inches, rather slim, coming to a point at the top. Color a very thick dark bluish green, with the inner leaves and stalks blanched to a beautiful snow white. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Swiss Chard

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to fifty feet of drill; five pounds per acre. Sow early in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to one foot apart. The plants are of very rank growth, and will continue to grow and produce all Summer and if given a little protection during the Winter, will produce early greens in the Spring.

Lucullus Leaves large and curly. Plant grows about 2 feet high, midribs are very broad and are a good substitute for asparagus during the Summer months. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.



Chihili Chinese Cabbage.



Swiss Chard, Lucullus.

Celery

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants. Two ounces per acre. Muck soil is best for Celery, but good Celery may be grown on rich, loamy soil if water can be applied freely. Celery needs manure and fertilizer.

For early crop sow seed in hotbeds or greenhouse in March. Make seed bed very fine, sow seed broadcast and pack soil. Transplant in June in rows three or four feet apart. Early Celery is bleached with boards or paper. For late crop sow seed in April or May in open seed beds and transplant in July. Bank with muck or dirt and trench in the field in October.

New Growers Green A superior strain of a green celery, having the characteristics of the Newark Market, but greatly improved in that it has greater vigor and quicker bleaching ability. The stalks are large, thick and fleshy, very brittle, crisp and a fine flavor. Many growers who are having trouble with their yellow celery will welcome the introduction of a new green. The available supply is not large and it is advisable to order early. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Golden Detroit (New). A pure line of selection of the Dwarf Golden Self Blanching type, which accentuates the good points of that variety and eliminates the faults. The plants are heavy, very compact and full hearted. Stems broad, very thick, rounded at the edges. The stems blanch easily to a fine deep, clear yellow and are very free from strings. The flavor is excellent and the high quality will make a great favorite with market growers, shippers, home gardeners and consumers. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00, postpaid.

Paris Select, Grower's Golden A distinct new variety, embracing the quick growing and keeping qualities of the French New Golden Self Blanching. It grows a big stalk, but shorter, which is much preferred. It is very uniform in height, superior quality, blanching quickly to a creamy yellow color. Where the trenching is done with earth, it has no equal, but not recommended for early Celery, where trenching is done with boards or paper. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Easy Blanching Our strain of this valuable variety is superior to most strains. It does not become soft after bleaching, but remains firm, brittle and sweet. The stalks are very thick and quite tall. It has no superior as to eating quality or flavor. It is almost immune to blight and no crop has ever been lost from disease. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.75; 1 lb., \$10.00, postpaid.

Pride of the Market A dwarf thick-stalked variety, vigorous grower, not easily blighted, and yields about as many boxes per acre as the White Solid, but not so good a keeper, and should be marketed after the Golden Self Blanching and before the White Solid. Our seed is grown by the originator. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Grower's Wonderful Celery A distinct and valuable early variety. The plants are semi-dwarf, very vigorous, and are not so susceptible to blight and other Celery diseases. It has a very full heart which bleaches quickly to a beautiful golden yellow color. Its quality is surpassed by none, and its handsome appearance commands a ready sale in any market. An excellent sort for both home or market garden. Is all the name implies. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$16.00, postpaid.

The New Golden Self Blanching This new type is grown in FRANCE. It has a long stalk and is commonly called "TALL STRAIN." A vigorous and rapid grower, and not so badly affected by blight or disease. It can be grown on muck, which will not grow the old Golden Self Blanching, either on account of exhausted condition of the soil or the soil being too badly infected with disease spores. It makes a magnificent growth of tall, broad, flat stalks of a lighter shade of yellow. If seed is sown later in the open ground and transplanted in July or August, so that plant is not over-ripe when trenched, it will come out crisp and hard up to the first of January. The leading variety grown today. Oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00, postpaid.

Golden Plume The grandest new variety introduced in many years. It seems to be an intermediate between the Golden Self Blanching and Easy Blanching. While it is a yellow celery, it is a lighter shade of yellow than the Golden Self Blanching. Plant is a more vigorous grower, nearly as early, stalks are thicker, and not quite so flat as our New Golden Self Blanching which it resembles. Blanches easily and does not become soft after bleaching. Seed is very pure, no green stalks or off types appearing and no hollow stalks. Plants very large and will turn out more boxes to the acre than any variety grown. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$16.00, postpaid.

Florida Golden This variety has most of the characteristics of Golden Plume but has greater height and weight of plant and the edible portion of the stem is larger. The stems are broad, thick, solid, and the plants are full hearted and very compact. The fine even diameter of the plants makes them desirable for packing in crates. It has been selected for long standing quality. The hearts blanch to a rich cream color of exceptionally fine quality and flavor. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00, postpaid.

Newark Market A superior strain of green celery. The stalks are large, thick and fleshy, very brittle, crisp and of a fine flavor. Blanches easily. Oz., \$1.35; ¼ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$18.00, postpaid.

Winter Queen Of very stocky dwarf growth and one of the best for its winter keeping qualities. Our strain has a large heart and presents a handsome appearance when bunched. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

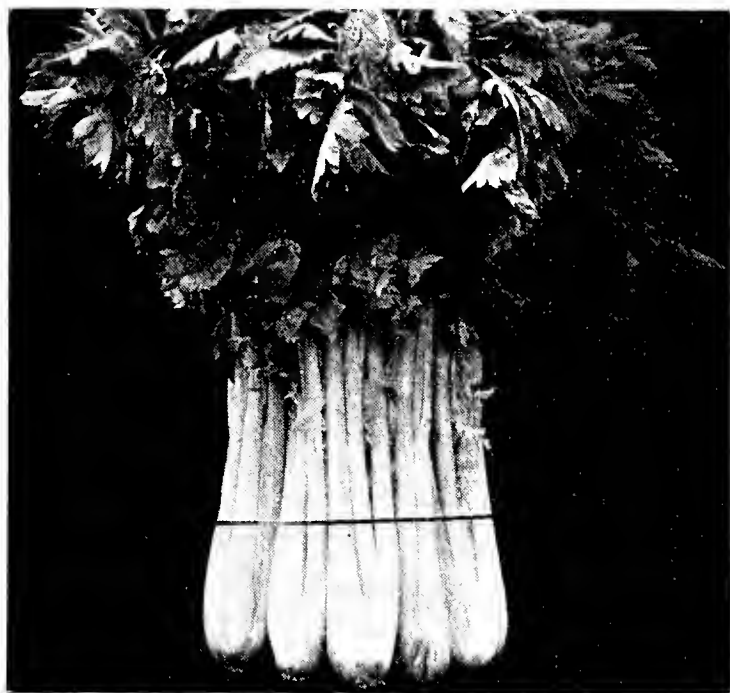
Fordhook Emperor Quite dwarf and stocky with large, full light yellow heart. Stalks broad, thick and crisp. Very tender and brittle. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching Old style, American grown seed. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

French Success A late maturing green celery, but the best of all for keeping qualities. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

White Plume, Improved A very early, handsome variety, leaves light, bright green; easily blanched a beautiful silvery-white color. A popular sort for first early market. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Columbia Very brittle and crisp, sweet and nutty. So tender it is hard to pack for shipping. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



Michigan Golden.

Soup or Cutting The leaves are used for flavoring soups, etc. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

★ **Curly Leaf Easy Blanching** (M. S. C. Strain). This is a new selection from Easy Blanching Celery possessing all of the qualities of that well known strain, and in addition presenting an exceptionally handsome appearance due to its curled and ruffled leaves. This seed is a pedigreed strain produced in California by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from seed furnished by the Department of Botany, Michigan State College. This seed is especially recommended for use on diseased soil where Golden Self Blanching Celery does poorly and where a green Celery is suitable to market demands. This strain blanches readily in cold storage and excels any other green variety in this respect. It can readily be recognized even in the seedling stage and when this seed comes into general use, substitutions of other varieties can readily be detected. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; 1 lb., \$20.00, postpaid.

Michigan State College "Michigan Golden" Yellows-Resistant Celery

"Michigan Golden" is a new strain of self-blanching Celery that is highly resistant to *Fusarium* Yellows, also known as root rot and crown rot. It was bred from the tall strain of Golden Self-Blanching by plant pathologists of Michigan State College, but it is intermediate in type between Tall Golden and Golden Plume. The stalks are somewhat longer than those of Golden Plume and are about the same width. The base of the plant is slightly narrower but in other characteristics this variety resembles quite closely the best strains of Golden Plume.

"Michigan Golden" is extremely resistant to *Fusarium* Yellows and can be grown in soils where other kinds of yellow Celery fail because of this disease. In tests for two seasons Michigan Golden has shown more resistance than any other variety of yellow Celery. *Fusarium* Yellows is now an important disease in most of the principal Celery producing states with the exception of Florida and California. Growers who have been troubled with this type of root rot in their Celery crop will find "Michigan Golden" highly resistant under the most severe conditions. This variety is not recommended as a substitute for other kinds of yellow Celery where these can be successfully grown.

Seed of this variety is produced and packeted under the direct supervision of plant pathologists of Michigan State College and is sold only in the original serially numbered and sealed packages.

"Michigan Golden" is resistant only to *Fusarium* Yellows and like other varieties should be protected from leaf blights by proper spraying or dusting. Directions for the control of these diseases are inclosed in each packet of seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$10.00; 1 lb., \$20.00.



"Michigan Golden" growing in a field infested with yellows. Plants on left and right of picture are diseased with the yellows and unmarketable.



Snowball Cauliflower.

Cauliflower

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants. Four ounces of seed to an acre. Directions about the same as Cabbage, except planting in rows about 3 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. When plants begin to head, tie leaves up around the heads to protect from the sun.

Select Snowball A very fine strain of this variety, producing a magnificent head of snowy whiteness. Head is very compact, even and fine grained. The outer leaves are erect, tending to protect the young head from the hot sun. Grown from selected heads. Oz., \$1.10; ¼ lb., \$4.00; 1 lb., \$14.00, postpaid.

Growers Special Improved A novelty for 1934. Medium sized heads, snowy white in color, evenly grained and compact. Oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00; 1 lb., \$25.00.

Danish Perfection The self-protecting cauliflower, so called on account of the spiral-shaped manner in which the leaves grow around the stem, thereby protecting the head with little, if any, tying. A cross between Early Erfurt and Danish Dry Weather. Heads snow-white, very compact and solid. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$18.00, postpaid.

Danish Dry Weather This is an excellent large, pure white variety that matures later than the Select Snowball, but is better suited for dry localities. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$18.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt

An excellent sort, producing good sized creamy white heads. One of the best for general cultivation. Oz., \$1.10; ¼ lb., \$4.00; 1 lb., \$14.00, postpaid.

Carrots

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; two pounds per acre. For early crop, sow in April or May, and June to July for late. Sow seed half an inch deep in rows 12 inches apart and thin to three inches apart in the row. Plant in rich, sandy loam.

Feonia Coreless The most handsome and appetizing appearing Carrot we are acquainted with and of the highest quality. The roots average 6 inches in length by 1½ inches in diameter, nearly cylindrical, exceptionally smooth and of a distinct deep orange. Flesh is crisp, sweet and practically coreless; tops are very small. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Red-Cored Chantenay A superior Carrot for early bunching or shipping. Roots are very uniform and smooth. The exterior color is a rich orange and the cores are small and nearly the same color. A little earlier than Chantenay and considered the best variety for the market gardener and shipper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

★ **Chantenay** A medium early, half-long variety for the early market. Roots 5 or 6 inches long, smooth and tapering; orange-red in color. Used largely for bunching. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.



Imperator Carrots.



Feonia Coreless Carrots.

★ **Danvers Half Long** The best main crop sort. Roots smooth and handsome. Very productive. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

French Short Horn Very early bunching Carrot; best for forcing. Roots orange-red in color, about three inches long, tender and sweet. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Long Orange Good variety for deep, sandy soil. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Scarlet Horn A small, early, stump-rooted variety of good flavor and quite coreless. The roots will average about 3 inches long. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Nantes A very superior Carrot. It is coreless, brittle, fine grained and of fine, mild, sweet flavor. The color is reddish orange and the skin is smooth. It is 6 inches long, cylindrical and very stump-rooted. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Oxheart or Guerande Very short, thick and stubby. Very desirable for heavy clay soil, as it is easily harvested. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

White Belgian Large, white stock Carrot. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Yellow Belgian Grows one-third out of the ground. Very large, long yellow stock Carrot. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Imperator This is an outstanding Carrot, bred for the critical market gardener and shipping trade. In appearance it is sleek, 7 to 8 inches in length, rounded shoulders, and just enough top to be a good buncher. Deep orange in color, with indistinct core. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Sweet Corn

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One pint for 100 hills; about six quarts per acre. Early corn is planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and about 8 inches apart in the row, in May, and will be ready for table eight or nine weeks from date of planting. Later varieties should be planted from the 15th of May to the 15th of June. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart. It will be ready for use in from 10 to 12 weeks from date of planting.

Golden Gem or **Golden Nugget.** (NEW). A valuable new and early variety. The ear is the same size as Golden Bantam and of equally good quality. An 8-rowed Corn and earliest of all yellow sorts. It grows a little over 4½ feet in height and is nearly two weeks earlier than Sunshine. With the extreme earliness and good quality this will be a favorite with market growers. As our stock is quite limited, early orders will be given the preference. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.25.

★ **"Sunshine"** A valuable new yellow variety for the market grower or the private gardener. It was originated by Professor Yeager of the North Dakota Experiment Station, from a cross between the Golden Bantam and Gill's Early Market, and combines the earliness and large size of ear of the Gill's Early Market with much of the high quality of the Golden Bantam. It is ready for market a week to ten days earlier than Golden Bantam, and has a much larger ear, the ears averaging 8½ inches long, with 12 to 14 rows. Everyone who has tested this Corn has much praise for its quality and extreme earliness. Especially valuable to the market grower. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

★ **Early Surprise** This Corn is really a Surprise. Matures in 70 days. It is a white eared and white cobbled Corn of very good quality. Ears 7 to 7½ inches long, growing on stalks about five feet tall. Planted at the same time, it is a week to 10 days earlier than Early White Cory. If you want to have the first Sweet Corn on the market, be sure to plant Early Surprise. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75.

★ **Golden Bantam** Hardy, early maturing, very dwarf. Cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep cream colored kernels, which turn yellow when ripe. No home garden should be without this excellent Corn. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50.



★ Golden Bantam.

Bantam Evergreen This new variety combines all the good qualities of Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. Has the bright golden color and tender kernels of Golden Bantam and the flavor and sweetness of Stowell's Evergreen. Ears much larger than Bantam; not quite as large as Evergreen, but much earlier. Stalks are full leaved and usually bear two well developed ears. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50.

Early Evergreen Has all the merits of the "Stowell's" and matures about 10 days earlier. It is a splendid variety for the market gardener. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50.

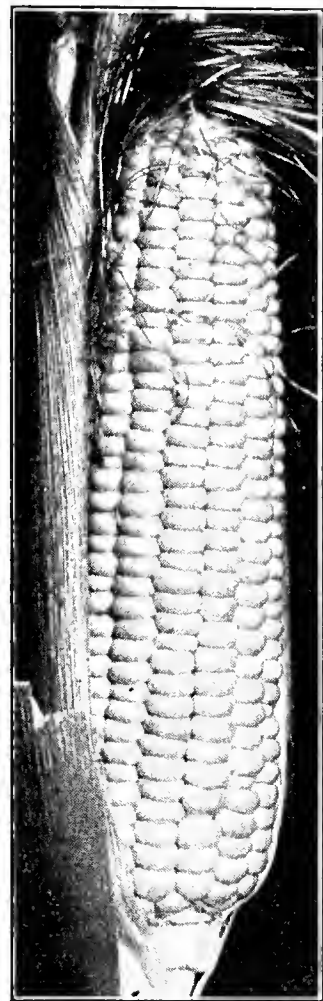
Early White Cob Cory One of the very earliest and best of all extra early Sweet Corn. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, fairly sweet, tender and white. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50.

Stowell's Evergreen The most popular late Sweet Corn. More extensively planted than any other sort, being the general favorite with the market gardeners. Ears are of good size, grain deep, tender and sugary. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50.

Country Gentleman An especially fine quality Corn; without row formation. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50.

Early Minnesota Very popular, standard early sort. Ears about 8 inches long, 8-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50.

Black Mexican Very early. Kernels turn bluish black when ripe. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50.



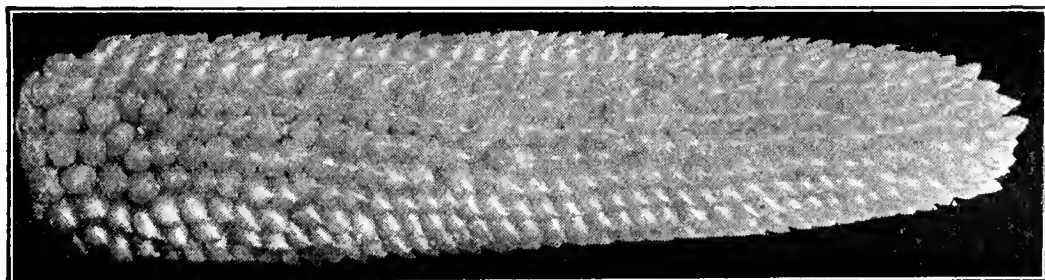
★ Sunshine.

POP CORN

Selected White Rice A very handsome and prolific white Pop Corn. Ears are 5 to 7 inches long. The kernels are long, pointed and somewhat resemble rice. Productive, excellent quality, crisp and delicious. 1 lb., 15c, postpaid; 5 lbs., 60c, not postpaid.

Japanese Hulless A dwarf growing variety, heavy yielder of attractive ears, peculiar form, being nearly as thick as long. The kernels are larger than White Rice, color pearly white. Entirely hullless, which makes them the tenderest of any Pop Corn, when popped. 1 lb., 15c, postpaid; 5 lbs., 60c, not postpaid.

Black Beauty Ripens earlier than any other sort; heavy yielder. Ears medium size, kernels rounded and smooth. Pops large; is decidedly tender and crisp. The kernels are black but show up white when popped. 1 lb., 15c, postpaid; 5 lbs., 60c, not postpaid.



Selected White Rice Pop Corn.

Table and Pickling Cucumbers

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed to fifty hills. One to two pounds per acre. Cucumbers should not be planted until the ground is warm, about June first. For pickles, they may be planted as late as July first. They require a warm, rich, sandy soil. Plant in hills about four feet apart and about eight seeds to the hill. When all danger from insects is past, thin to three or four of the strongest plants.

Grand Rapids Forcing (Improved Strain). New. This variety was perfected and grown for us by one of the best cucumber growers in this state. It is of the White Spine type, a medium sized Cucumber, with blunt end, and has fruit averaging from 10 to 12 inches in length. This Cucumber is an ideal forcing variety, meeting the demand of the trade. A very good keeper and shipper. Oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; 1 lb., \$15.00, postpaid.

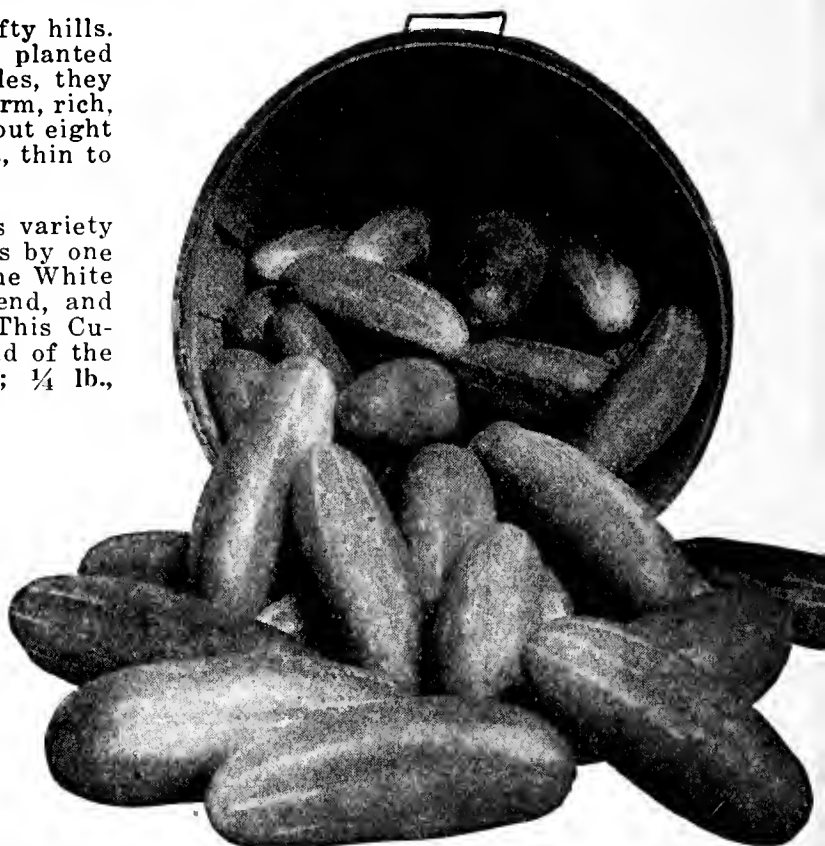
Chicago Pickling, or Westerfield's Early, heavy yield-er. A very prolific variety combining all the qualities desired by those who raise cucumbers. Fruits are of uniform size, and good color. Used almost exclusively by all large pickling houses. Ready for market in 53 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Longfellow Cucumber An excellent long, slender, dark green variety, equally desirable for greenhouse forcing or outdoor culture. An ideal type for the private garden or as a straight pack variety for shipment to market. 12 to 14 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Fairly early, a good healthy grower, very productive. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Early Fortune One of the most productive sorts now grown. Fruit symmetrical, about nine inches in length, round and beautiful dark green in color, which does not fade. Flesh very brittle and crisp, with small seed cavity. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.



Chicago Pickling Cucumber.



Grand Rapids Forcing Cucumber.

White Spine (Improved). A very fine, early strain. Fruit very rich, dark green, symmetrical, thick and nearly square ended, vigorous and productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Improved Long Green A standard late, well known table sort. 12 to 14 inches long, slender, more or less warted, tapering towards the stem end, color dark green, flesh white and firm. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Davis' Perfect One of the products of our Eugene Davis, produced by crossing the White Spine variety with a long English forcing Cucumber. The Davis' Perfect is one of the most prolific sorts. The fruit is long, slim, and holds color till nearly ripe. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

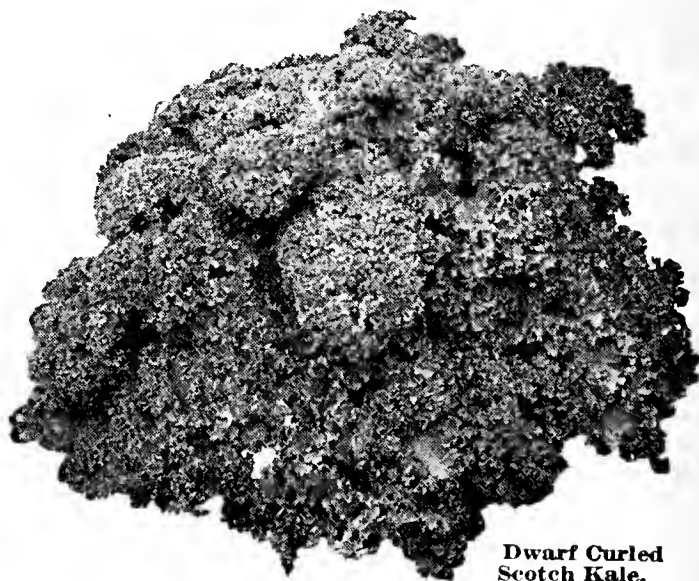
Arlington White Spine One of the earliest and very productive. Fruit uniform, of bright green color. Used for early slicing. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Kale or Borecole

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Sow from August 15th to October in rows, eighteen inches apart, and they will yield greens during Fall and Winter. They are improved by freezing.

Dwarf Curled Scotch A handsome, very finely curled, dwarf spreading variety, foliage long and an attractive bright green, very hardy. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Tall Curled Scotch Plants of this variety grow 2 to 3 feet in height, bearing long plume-like light green leaves which are much cut and deeply curled at the edges. Very hardy. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale.

Eggplant

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 1000 plants. Seed germinates very slowly and requires warm ground. Start in hotbeds in March. Transplant about June 1st in rows about three feet apart and two feet apart in the row.

Black Beauty Early and productive. Fruit large and of a rich glossy black color. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

New York Purple A favorite market variety. Fruits larger than the Black Beauty. The plant is large, spreading and spineless, producing 4 to 6 large, oval fruits of dark purple color. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

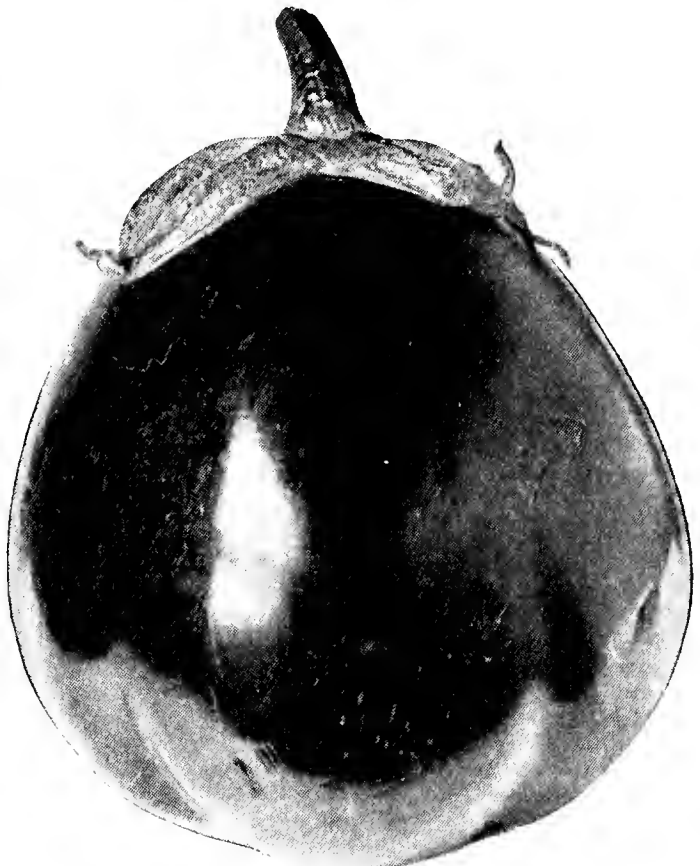
Endive

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Sow in rows about 15 inches apart and thin to one foot apart in the row. Sow seed for Fall crop in June or July. When nearly full grown, tie outer leaves together bringing them up over the head for blanching.

Long Green Curled The most hardy and vigorous sort, has very curly leaves, the mid-rib being white. After blanching, the leaves make a delicious and appetizing salad. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

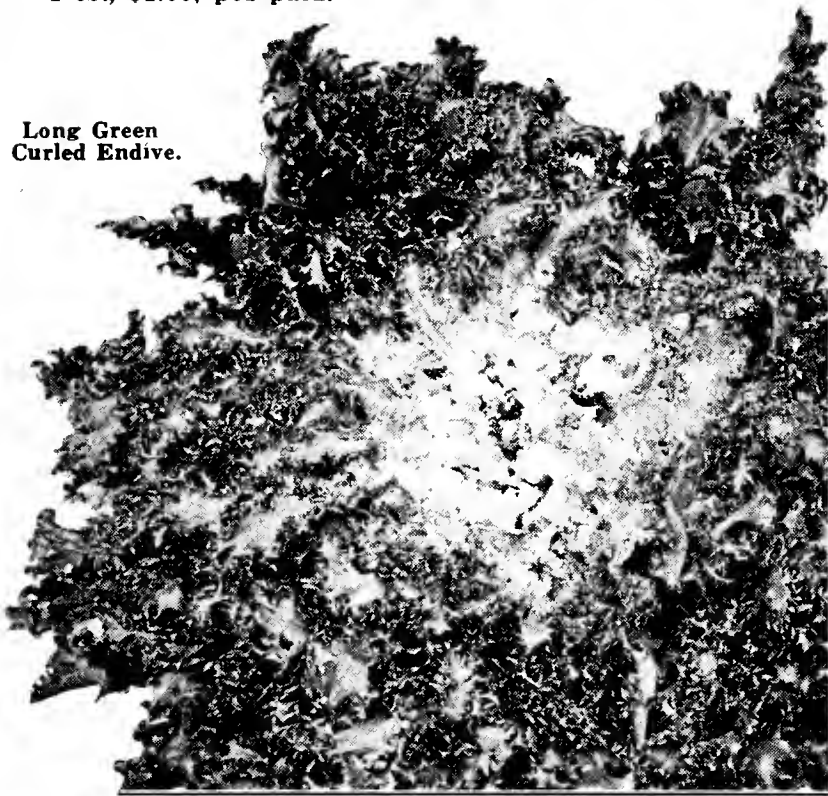
Moss Curled Grows more compact than the green curled and the medium green leaves are finer cut, blanches creamy white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). One of the best varieties for salads; leaves of upright growth, broad, more or less twisted and waved, bright deep green, with a nearly white midrib. Inner leaves form a fair head which blanches a creamy white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Black Beauty Eggplant.

Long Green Curled Endive.



Cress or Pepper Grass

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Sow early in the spring in rich, well prepared soil, in rows about fifteen inches apart. Thin to four inches apart in the row.

Extra Curled (Pepper Grass). A small, curled plant having a fine pungent flavor and used as a salad. Should be sown thickly and frequently, covering very lightly as it soon runs to seed. May be cut several times. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

True Water For growing along banks of ponds and streams as well as in shady places where there is a supply of fresh water. It increases both by the spreading of the roots and seeding. Leaves are quite large and thick. Oz., 50c, postpaid.

Corn Salad

Large Seeded Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

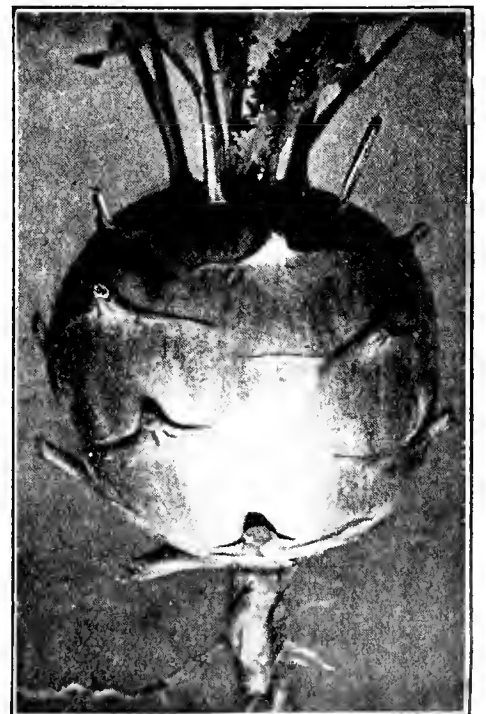
Collards

True Georgia Plant two to three feet high, forming a cluster of tender, undulated leaves at the top of its rather long stem; used as greens. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 1.00, postpaid.

Kohl-rabi—Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 200 feet of drill. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil, very early in the spring for early crop, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings should be made the latter part of July for fall use. Should be used when young and tender.

Early White Vienna Very early, small tops, can be planted close together; best for forcing, or field culture. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



White Vienna Kohl-rabi.

Leaf Lettuce

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Lettuce requires rich soil to grow best quality. Mix **Pulverized Hen Manure** well with the soil and sow seed very early in the Spring. For leaf lettuce, sow in rows twelve inches apart and do not thin until plants are big enough to use. Head lettuce should be sown in rows twelve inches apart and thinned to eight inches apart in the row.

★Grand Rapids Forcing, Washington Strain

This splendid strain was first produced by plant selection by the honored W. W. Tracy of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Mr. Yonker procured some from Eugene Davis, sent him by Mr. Tracy. Mr. Yonker, by careful plant selection, has kept it up to its original purity. It is absolutely true to type and is more like the original Grand Rapids Forcing as it came from the hands of Eugene Davis. Mr. Yonker is well qualified to continue the breeding of this variety and can be depended upon to keep it up to its present high standard. There are very few if any sports. Color a light green; heads very heavy; leaf crisp, tender and curly; quality of the best. We grow our stock seed in the greenhouse and send to one of the best Lettuce seed growers on the Coast to grow the seed crop. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Forcing, Ohio Strain An exceptionally good strain of the old type of forcing variety and is especially adapted to mid-winter crop in the greenhouse. The leaf is dark green, of rapid upright growth, and curly. The quality is very desirable and will retain its freshness a long time after being cut. A great favorite in the Ashtabula and Cleveland lettuce markets. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson An early loose leaf variety. One of the best sorts for the home garden. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

★**Black-Seeded Simpson** One of the best loose leaf varieties for the home garden or for the market garden, for outdoor sowing. Can be grown all through the season. Very tender. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Prizehead A crisp and tender loose-leaved non-heading sort, color light brown on a medium green base, quality good. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Head Lettuce

★**Big Boston** Our Big Boston Lettuce seed is grown for us by one of the most careful firms of seed growers in the world. It heads best in cool weather of early Spring and late Fall. We do not recommend it for the hot Summer months. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

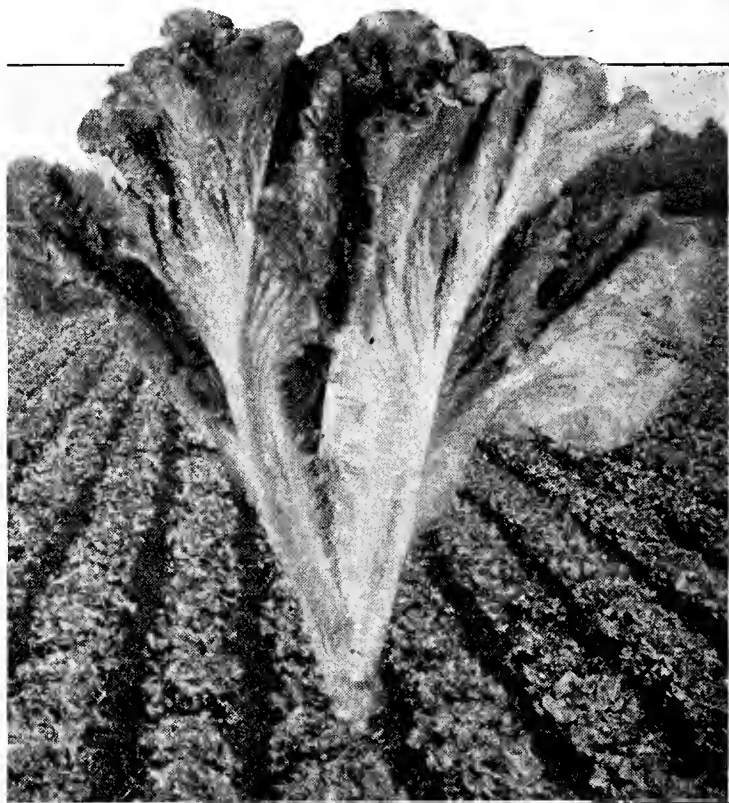
White Boston Has a fine, large, solid head and light green outer leaves, but does not have the brown edges. A tightly folded heart that blanches to a bright, creamy yellow shade. It is sweet and crisp. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Unrivald or Green Leaved Big Boston Unrivald heads better in hot weather than Big Boston, which it resembles, but does not have the red tinge. The heads are firm and of high quality. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

★**Salamander** A large, firm head, leaves light green, broad, thick, somewhat crumpled, closely overlapping so that they blanch to a creamy white. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

All Seasons Heads very large, grayish green, leaves rather thick but blanch to a beautiful golden yellow. This variety wants hot weather to head well and is not satisfactory for early Spring crop. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

★**Hanson** Forms large flat head, outer leaves are bright green, inner leaves white, quality good. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Washington Strain of Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce.

Curly Continuity This new variety is a cross between the New York and Continuity. Large heads, firm, crisp and tender. Excellent quality, good shipper and stands well before bolting. Market Gardeners choice. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

New York or Wonderful A large, late globular heading variety, leaves broad, of thick texture, fairly blistered and crumpled, and the borders frilled; color dark green, quality good. Known in California and the West as "Los Angeles" and shipped to eastern markets under the misleading name of "Iceberg," but for an all season variety it stands unrivalled. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Iceberg A large, crisp lettuce, very tender, stands hot weather better than most varieties, but has not been grown successfully on our muck, therefore we would recommend the New York or Wonderful listed above. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Romaine or Early White Self-Folding Lettuce We consider this the very best strain of the Cos variety. Very uniform in type, and forms a compact, firm head. Color dark green outside and beautifully blanch inside. Very crisp; sweet. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Leek

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Two or three pounds per acre. Sow in May in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart and thin to six or eight inches apart; generally sown in trenches and covered with half an inch of soil, or they may be sown in seed beds and transplanted. When grown for the market they are left in the field all winter and pulled early in the spring.

American Flag Stem about ten inches long by two inches thick. A strong, vigorous plant

with mild flavor. One of the best sorts for the market garden. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

for Early, Crisp Vegetables
feed them this complete,
balanced diet

VIGORO
Complete plant food



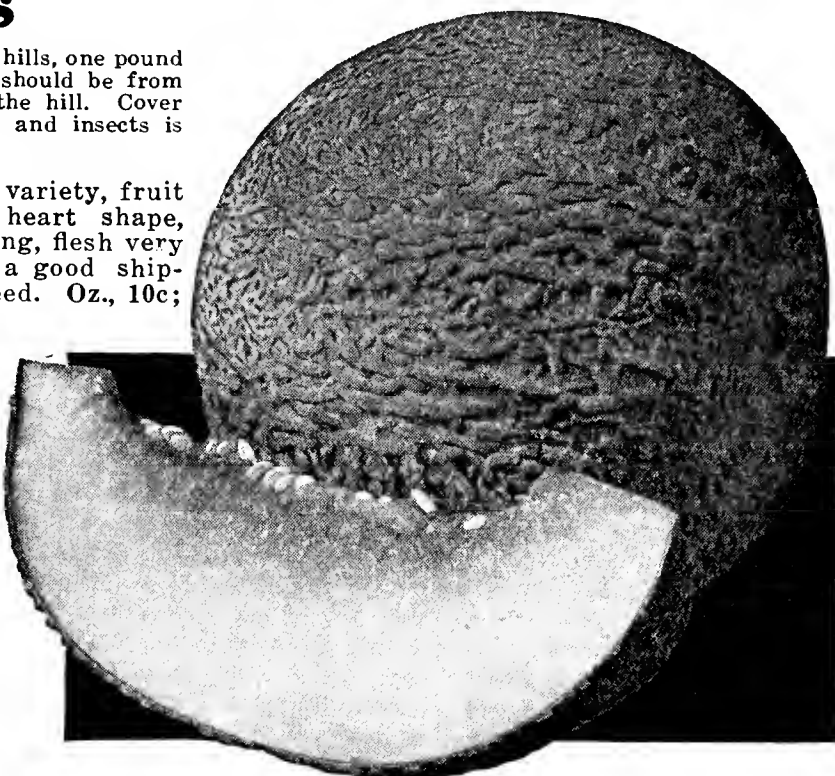
★This variety recommended by the Michigan State College.

Muskmelons

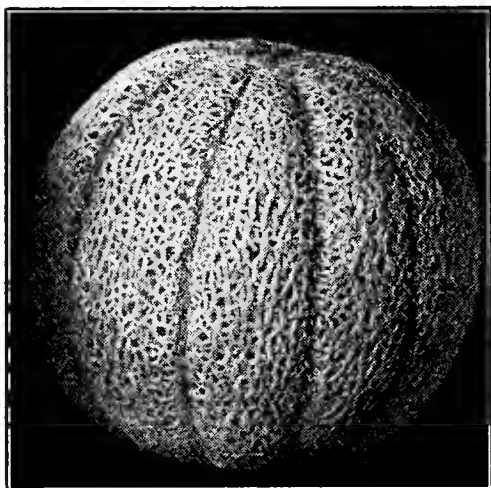
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will plant 50 hills, one pound an acre. Melons do best in a rich, sandy soil. Hills should be from four to six feet apart. Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill. Cover seeds with an inch of soil. When danger from frost and insects is past, thin to four good plants to the hill.

★**Hearts of Gold** A splendid small, midseason variety, fruit round, with a tendency to heart shape, lightly ribbed and covered with a fine gray netting, flesh very thick, deep salmon color, and of high quality; a good shipping melon. Grown from Morrill's Pedigreed seed. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

★**Honey Rock** One of the most prolific varieties grown. The fruit is round, slightly flattened at the ends, of medium size. The flesh is soft pink with a greenish tint and of excellent quality. The appearance of the Honey Rock Melon is strikingly attractive and distinct from other sorts. Seven perfect fruits are produced on one vine and often more. The rind is so tough and the flesh so firm that it is an excellent shipper. The wonderful sweetness of this Melon has won its way into the hearts of many, and it is a real money maker for the grower. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Honey Rock Muskmelon.



Hearts of Gold.

Extra Early Osage A very fine melon of the Osage type. Seed cavity very small. Flesh deep, rich yellow color, very sweet and delicious. At least one week earlier than the Osage melon, smaller, vine prolific. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

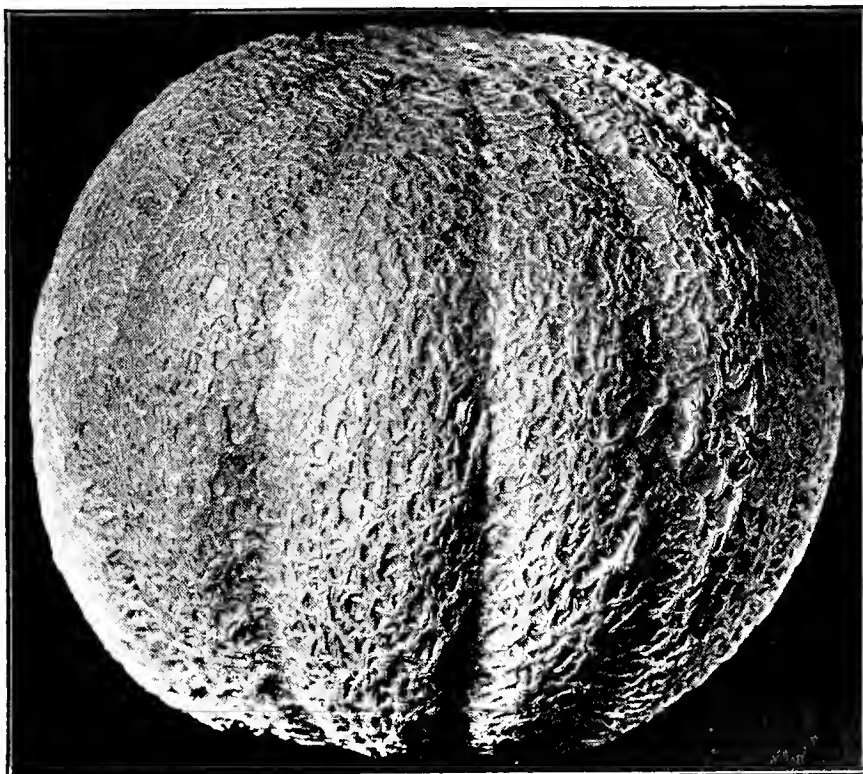
★**Extra Early Knight** The earliest high quality Melon and especially adapted for growing in the far North. A medium-sized variety with oblong fruit distinctly ribbed and well covered with a close gray netting; skin deep green, turning to golden at maturity; flesh fairly thick, exceedingly sweet and of a bright green color. Worthy of a place in every garden. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Honey Dew Fruit large, surface smooth and hard without ribbing or netting, flesh light emerald green, thick, very tender and melting with an extreme sweetness found in no other melon. Is an excellent shipping and keeping sort. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Osage A rather large, oval melon of very superior quality, fruit dark green, slightly ribbed and well covered with a shallow, gray netting; flesh rich orange-salmon, exceedingly thick, with a small seed cavity. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Rocky Ford The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with a heavy hard gray netting; flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. An excellent shipper. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

★**Bender Surprise** A new yellow-fleshed melon, becoming very popular in the East. A splendid keeper and shipper. Melon is large, netted, flesh very deep, sweet, and delicious. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Bender's Surprise.

IT PAYS TO TREAT YOUR SEED

Treat Garden Seeds with Semesan;
Wheat, Rye, Oats, Millet with Ceresan;
Field Corn, Sweet Corn, and seed Potatoes with Semesan Bel.

★ This variety recommended by the Michigan State College.

Selected Varieties of Watermelon

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 30 hills, about three pounds per acre. Watermelons want rich, sandy soil. Cultural directions the same as for Muskmelons, except the hills should be eight feet apart.

Cole's Early One of the earliest Melons; small, seldom more than twelve inches long. Flesh red and sweet; rind thin and brittle. Not a good shipper, but good for home garden and early market. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Halbert Honey Very similar to Kleckley's Sweet, but is blunt at both ends. For home market and garden it has no rival, but it is not a good shipper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Irish Grey Wonderful in yield. Will produce more good melons than any other variety. The sparkling red flesh is very sweet and delicious and has no hard, unripe centers and is never stringy. The flesh is firm and will not break when sliced. The size is always large. Shape long. Earlier than Tom Watson. Will keep in good condition long after being picked. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Tom Watson Produces melons 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, weighing 40 to 50 pounds, on rich soil. Flesh deep red and very crisp; melting and of exquisite flavor. Good shipper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★ **Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo** One of the sweetest Melons on the market; medium early, long, averaging 18 to 20 inches, slightly tapering to the stem end. Rind very dark green, flesh very bright rich red and ripens nearly to the rind. Too tender for a shipping Melon, but excellent for market and home garden. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Peerless or Ice Cream An old standby. Medium size; rind light green, mottled and veined; flesh scarlet; solid to center, sweet, melting and delicious. Not a good shipper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo.

Sweetheart A medium early variety growing to a large size; a heavy, round to oblong form with rather thick, tough rind and a good shipper. Color very light green, flesh bright red and seeds black. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Citron, Red Seeded The old well known red seeded preserving melon. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Market Growers Journal

National trade paper for vegetable growers. \$1.00 per year; \$2.00 for 3 years; \$5.00 for 10 years. Include this in your order.

Mustard

The leaves are used as a salad or may be boiled like spinach. Sow seed in any good garden soil early in the Spring in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and when well up thin out the plants so they stand 8 or 10 inches apart. By making several sowings a week the tender leaves may be had throughout the season. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row.

Southern Giant Curled Plant vigorous and hardy, upright spreading growth, leaves large, green tinged yellow, much crumpled and frilled at the edges. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.

Fordhook Fancy A vigorous growing mild variety, leaves dark green. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

beautifully curled and fringed. Fine for salads and garnishing. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.

Okra or Gumbo

Very wholesome. The pods when young, make fine soup, and are also used in mixed vegetable soups. Plant, after the ground is warm and dry, in drills 3 feet apart, thinning the young plants to 1 foot apart. Make early and late sowings to secure a supply throughout the season. Easy to grow in any good garden soil.

White Velvet Plants 3½ feet high, pods white, long, smooth, and tender; early and productive. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c, postpaid.



White Velvet Okra.

★ This variety recommended by the Michigan State College.

Choice Onion Seed

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; about four pounds to the acre. Onions for the market are generally grown on muck land in Michigan, but may be grown for home use on any rich, loamy soil. They appreciate plenty of fertilizer on muck; the market growers apply heavily about a 2-8-16 fertilizer. Drill in rows about a foot apart. As soon as the weeds appear, weed carefully and give shallow cultivation. Sow as early as possible in spring.

Growers Special Yellow Globe "Brigham Strain." Larger Onions, more vigorous growth, better keeper and shipper. Seed grown from selected bulbs and properly cleaned. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

★ **Southport Yellow Globe** Produces large perfectly globe-shaped bulbs. Color of skin is brownish yellow. Flesh white, fine grained and crisp. The best keeper and shipper. We supply Onion growers everywhere. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Sweet Spanish Growers Strain. The largest of the yellow onions, averaging 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The best and not susceptible to the attack of thrip. Good keeper and shipper. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Sweet Spanish Burrill's Strain. The very best of the Spanish onions, larger, thicker skinned, true globe shape, good keeper. Seed stock secured from selected bulbs. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Ohio Yellow Globe The best of the Yellow Globe varieties. The skin is bright, glossy, orange-yellow, and the flesh is white, and fine grained. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and shape, and being firm and hard possess fine keeping and shipping qualities. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

★ **Connecticut Yellow Globe Onions** Onions are round, globe shaped. Not so long as the Southport, but said to be much better keepers. Very few stiff necks, rich yellow color. Will keep well into the Spring months. Seed grown in Connecticut. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Prizetaker or Mammoth Yellow Spanish Very large, and nearly round, light straw color, very mild and sweet. Late. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Earliest Express A very early large globe to heart-shaped bulb; fine cream colored skin, pure white flesh; very mild and tender. Exceptionally fine for early bunching, as reported by one of our growers this past season. Try it. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

★ **Southport White Globe** Of the true Southport form, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness; flesh is very crisp, snowy white in color and exceedingly mild; usually commands the highest price in the market. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

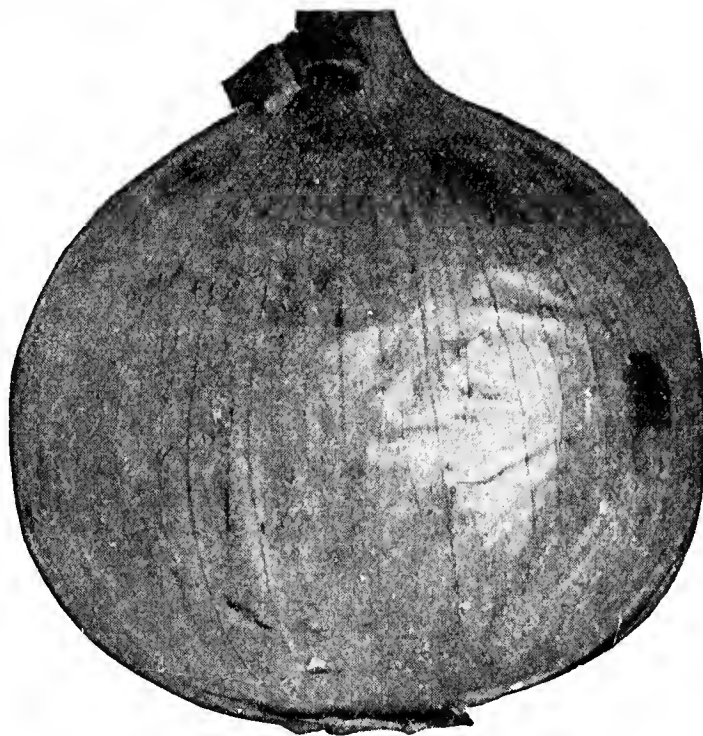
White Welsh While it forms no bulbs it is one of the best for bunching as green onions. A very hardy perennial. The white shoots make a rapid growth and are ready for market ahead of those from sets. Very mild and delicate in flavor. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

White Portugal or Silverskin An early flat, white onion of mild flavor. Used mostly to grow sets. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

White Barletta One of the earliest, handsomest and smallest of the white pickling Onions. Makes a good bunching sort. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

★ **Southport Red Globe** Same shape as the Southport Yellow but color very dark. Better keeper than the Yellow, but not so good a seller. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Red Wethersfield One of the oldest and best known American type, large, rather flat, deep purplish red in color. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Southport Yellow Globe Onion.

Onion Sets

Sets are used where an early crop of Onions is desired; either for the early green bunching Onions or the matured Onions early in the fall.

These sets can be procured and planted early in the spring. One quart of sets will plant a 50 ft. row; 10 to 12 bushels per acre. We can supply the Silver-skin sets, Ebenezer or Japanese sets as well as Egyptian or Perennial Top Sets. Write for prices.

Parsley

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Seed germinates very slowly. Sow thickly in rows about 15 inches apart, and thin to four or five inches apart in the row. Parsley will live through the winter without protection, and provide plenty for early spring use, but will soon go to seed. Will last long the second year if sown in the fall.

Champion Moss Curled Has the appearance of finely curled moss; hardy, slow to run to seed. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Triple Curled Plant handsome, beautifully curled and rapid grower. Will produce a large crop. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Hamburg Rooted Grown from the root which resembles a parsnip in shape and color. Foliage very much like plain parsley. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Parsnips

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds per acre. Sow in April or May. Parsnips require a long season to mature. Sow thickly thin as for Carrots. Seed does not germinate well unless conditions are just right.

Hollow Crown Thick shoulder. This variety is better known and more generally grown than any other sort; roots smooth, tender and sugary. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Long Smooth Dutch or Sugar Roots very long, slim and much sweeter than the Hollow Crown. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Short Thick New. A fine bunch vegetable, tops one-half size of hollow crown. Short thick roots, free from strings, flavor much more delicate than other varieties of Parsnips. Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown and reaches maturity in 100 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Garden Peas

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; about 56 pounds per acre. Peas do best on rich, sandy loam that has been well manured the previous season. Plant smooth, early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring. The wrinkled varieties are liable to rot if the soil is cold and wet, and should be planted later.

★ **Dark Podded Sutton's Excelsior** An excellent extra early, dwarf variety, of highest quality. Height 14 inches, foliage dark green. Vine stout and healthy. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, round and square ended, containing six to eight large, dark green peas. Exceedingly productive. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

Little Gem A second early, hardy variety. Prolific, bearing pods on both sides of the stalk, beginning near the ground. Pods medium length, round, and well filled to the end. Height of vine about fifteen inches. Seed green wrinkled. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

★ **Little Marvel** One of the most prolific of the second early sorts. Pods long, 3 to 4 inches, well filled with deliciously sweet peas. Vines about 15 inches in height. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

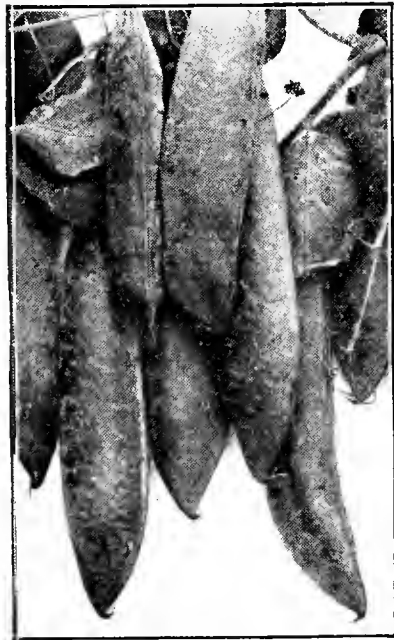
Alaska A small, smooth blue Pea, and one of the earliest. Grown largely by canners and market gardeners for early crop. Vines about two feet in height, pods small, but well filled. Can nearly all be harvested at one picking. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 75c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

★ **Alderman** A little later than the Telephone. Vines about four feet in height; very heavy foliage. One of the most productive sorts. Pods long, dark green, well filled; seed wrinkled. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

Dwarf Telephone A splendid main crop Pea, coming between the Telephone and Stratagem. Of the Stratagem type, but a heavier yielder. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Foliage very heavy, sturdy and dark green. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green, broad, straight and pointed, containing nine large, medium dark green peas of the best quality. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

★ **World's Record** A new variety on the order of Gradus, which it resembles in many ways; might well be considered an improvement on that sort, being slightly earlier, more productive and true to a fixed type. Grows about 2 feet in height, with large, dark green pods nearly 4 inches in length, broad, pointed and always well filled with large, sweet peas of splendid quality. An excellent profitable sort for home or market garden. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

★ **Improved Laxtonian** The best of the Laxtonian type. Second early. A little earlier than the Gradus. Vine 16 inches high, sturdy, dark green and productive; pods dark green, four inches broad, containing eight large peas of excellent quality. The best second early, big-podded sort. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.



Little Marvel Peas.

American Wonder

One of the earliest and sweetest wrinkled Peas. Vines very dwarf and productive. Pods small, but well filled. The most delicious Pea for the home garden. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

Champion of England

Vines 4 to 5 feet in height, productive. Pods 2 to 3 inches long, broad and well filled. Peas medium size, of unsurpassed sweetness. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$8.25.

★ **Thomas Laxton** One of the best second early sorts for the market gardeners. Vines of same height as the Gradus, but a little earlier, more hardy and productive. Pods long, blunt ended and well filled with large peas. Peas wrinkled. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

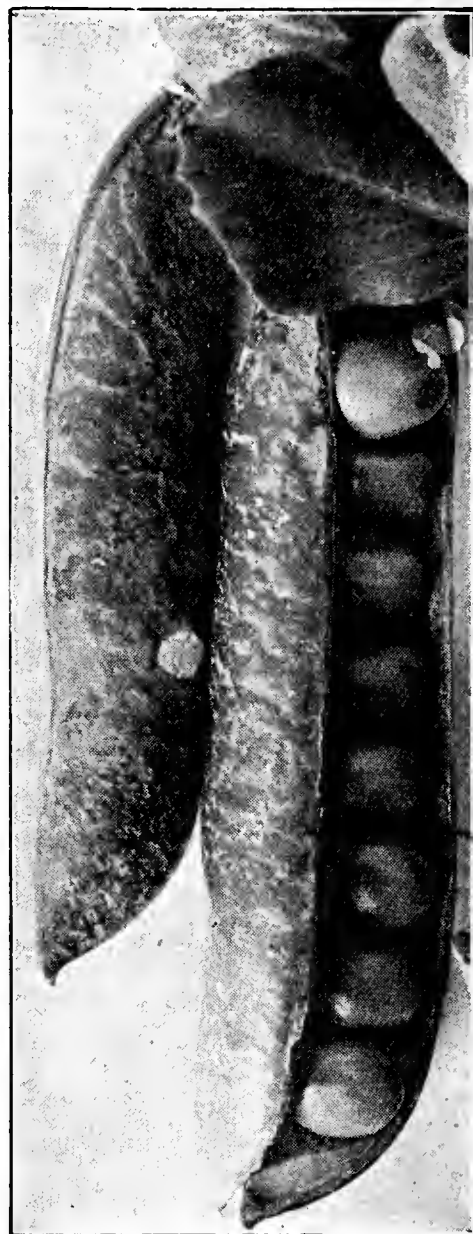
Telephone A standard high quality, large-podded Pea, for main crop; productive; height $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, medium green, straight, broad and pointed, well filled. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

Edible Pod Sugar Peas

The pods of the two varieties listed below are cooked with the peas. They have a high sugar content and make a delicious dish, and once tried, they will be regularly grown.

Dwarf Gray Sugar A dwarf, edible pod variety. Vines about two feet high. Cook pods like string beans. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 85c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Melting Sugar, or Edible Pod A tall variety, bearing large, flat, brittle pods. These are sweet and are cut or broken and cooked like string beans. It is a delicious vegetable and should be better known and more generally used. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 90c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.



Dark Podded Sutton's Excelsior.

Harris' Earliest
Peppers.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; about 7,000 plants for an acre. Sow seed in hotbeds from February to April; transplant to open ground when all danger from frost is past, in rows about three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Seed can be sown in the open ground late in May, and thinned as above. Cover seed about half an inch.

Peppers

California Wonder Thickness of flesh alone, which is often $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy, too, without a trace of pungency. Vigorous growing plants bear a heavy yield of blocky fruits that become as much as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide. They are unusually good for serving whole. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

★ **Harris' Earliest** The earliest large pepper grown. Plant dwarf, compact in habit of growth. Most prolific. Peppers bell-shaped, about 4 inches long. They produce an enormous

crop of fruits, which are perfectly mild and sweet. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Chinese Giant Mammoth fruits 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Flesh thick, tender, mild and sweet. Oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Harris' Early Giant The earliest and most prolific of all large Peppers. Slightly later than Harris' Earliest, is of dwarf, compact growth, bearing as many as 12 pendent fruits on a single plant. Fruit scarlet, measuring 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; 3-lobed, mild and sweet. A profitable Pepper for the market. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; 1 lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

Pimento A rather late, very thick-fleshed, heart-shaped, smooth, mild, crimson variety; much used for salads. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne Pendent fruits about five inches long and three-fourths inch in diameter at the base, often curved and twisted; bright red, hot and pungent. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Bull Nose or Large Bell Large, bell-shaped, thick-fleshed fruit. Good for Mango pickles. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

World Beater The most prolific large Pepper. Fruit very large, about five inches long. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. Pepper tapering and of a bright ruby color when ripe and very attractive. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Ruby King One of the most profitable and satisfactory varieties for the home or market garden, plants are early, productive and of dwarf compact, upright growth, fruits pendent, often 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick, tapering and of a bright ruby-red color; flesh is thick, mild and sweet. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Red Chili Small, red, cone-shaped. Very hot and prolific. Used for seasoning. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Pumpkins

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce of seed for 20 hills. About 3 pounds per acre. Usually grown in cornfields, but can be grown as a separate crop. Seed should be planted in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, after soil gets warm. Cultivate often until vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins after leaves die, leaving three to four inches of stem attached to fruit. Store in a dry place, and do not bruise.

Connecticut Field Generally used for planting in corn for stock feeding; also makes good pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

King of the Mammoths The giant among pumpkins. Often grows two feet or more in diameter. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Sugar Pie Fruit small, round, flattened at the ends, and slightly ribbed. Skin and flesh deep orange-yellow. Flesh very thick and of high quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Winter Luxury Round, medium in size, with a golden yellow skin closely netted like a netted muskmelon; sweet and finely flavored and an exceptionally good keeper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Golden Oblong One of the best pie and canning Pumpkins. Oblong in shape, averaging about twenty by ten inches. Skin golden yellow and very tough, making an excellent keeper. Flesh very thick, yellow and of fine quality and never stringy. Heavy yielder with fruit solid and heavy. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Japanese Pie A large crook-necked sort. Skin green, striped yellow. Flesh yellow and of fine quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.



Sugar or Pie.

Radishes

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; about five pounds to the acre. Sow in rows about 12 inches apart in rich, sandy loam. Use no fresh manure, as the radishes will not grow smooth and will be wormy. Later sowings can be made at intervals during the Summer. Seeds of Winter radishes should be sown in July or August, and radishes can be kept during the Winter if covered with sand and kept in a cool cellar.



★ **Grand Rapids Forcing Radishes.**

tionally fine stock of this grand variety, which has been tested by having crops grown both in greenhouses and outdoors. Our new stock will not be sold until it is tested. It is one of the earliest of the forcing radishes, and does equally as well for outdoor culture. Roots are globe-shape, of fair size, not apt to be pithy, small tops, crisp and tender. Color a bright scarlet. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Crimson Giant Larger than any other extra early variety but does not become pithy. Crimson-carmine, turnip shaped, flesh firm, crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★ **Grand Rapids Forcing** New, improved. The best greenhouse variety and the earliest of the Scarlet Globe type, but superior in every way for greenhouse forcing. When properly grown it is the most handsome and best forcing sort with the shortest top and the Radishes are ready to pull before you realize it on this account. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

★ **Vick's Scarlet Globe** We have an excep-



Scarlet Globe Radishes.

French Breakfast Of oblong shape, small, quick growing, color rose-scarlet, with small white tip. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped Round, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip at the bottom. Very early. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top Roots are smooth and tender with very short tops. Color bright carmine-red. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Half-Long Deep Scarlet A half-long, of a beautiful deep scarlet color. Does not become pithy as soon as the long scarlet varieties. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★ **Icicle** One of the earliest long varieties, white throughout. Very crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.



★ **Icicle Radishes.**

White Globe One of the best of the white varieties, either for forcing or outdoor culture; more round than turnip-shaped; intermediate in size, always crisp, fine grained and tender. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

★ **Cooper's Sparkler** White tip, quite similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tip as to size and time of maturity, only the Sparkler is more round or ball-shaped, and the white extends farther up the Radish, making a more attractive bulb. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

The Best Winter Radishes

White Winter (Celestial). Roots six to eight inches long, thick, cylindrical and smooth, with a beautiful white skin and flesh, the whitest and least pungent of the winter radishes. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Chinese Rose Winter Roots four or five inches long, blunt at both ends, about two inches thick. Skin smooth and bright, deep rose color. Flesh white and crisp. One of the best Winter sorts. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Long Black Spanish One of the latest and hardiest varieties for Winter use; roots eight to nine inches long, two to three inches in diameter, and nearly black in color. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Round Black Spanish Round, three to four inches in diameter. Skin almost black; flesh white, crisp and pungent. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Rutabagas

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; one pound to the acre, if sown in drill rows. Spring sowing should be done very early, so that the 'bagas may get their growth before hot weather, or they will be pithy and bitter. For main crop sow in July or August.

American Purple Top A hardy, productive variety, with small neck. Roots are large, globe-shaped, with small tap root. Color bright yellow with purple top. Flesh solid, tender and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Long Island, Improved Grows large, top-shaped, purple top, flesh yellow. Used for stock feeding or table use where a large Rutabaga is wanted. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Rhubarb

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce 100 plants. The seed should be sown in the spring in rows about 18 inches apart and transplanted the next spring to permanent beds. Roots should be planted three or four feet apart, and well manured, either with well-rotted stable manure or **Pulverized Hen Manure**. Give thorough cultivation.

Victoria One of the best market sorts; stalks a beautiful red. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 75 feet of drill; five or six pounds to the acre. Sow the seed early in the Spring in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep. Thin to four or five inches apart. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots for Winter use. Like parsnips, they may be left in the ground all Winter and dug as soon as the ground is thawed.

Mammoth Sandwich Island A splendid variety producing large, thick, tapering white roots, very uniform, mild and delicious in flavor. A popular sort with the market gardeners. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Victoria Rhubarb.



American Purple Top Rutabaga.



Salsify.

Your Garden

Your garden and what you raise is getting more prominent every day. Many of the Women's Clubs are advocating planting a garden, and many varieties are so easily grown that a few small rows of each kind will give you the fresh, succulent vegetables that you cannot find in any market or grocery store. While we do not put out packet seeds, as such, we do offer to give you in thoroughly tested seeds.

12 Large Size Packets of Any Kind of Vegetable Seeds Postpaid for \$1

Our seeds are all put up out of our bulk stock and you are assured of the best. Below we give you a suggestive list:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 pkt. Leaf Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson. | 1 pkt. Beans, Pencil Pod Black Wax. |
| 1 pkt. Radish, Vick's Scarlet Globe. | 1 pkt. Cucumber, Early Fortune. |
| 1 pkt. Carrots, Chantenay. | 1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Early Evergreen. |
| 1 pkt. Beets, Crosby's Egyptian. | 1 pkt. Peas, Early Alaska. |
| 1 pkt. Cabbage, Early Copenhagen Market. | 1 pkt. Spinach, Round Summer Thick Leaf. |
| 1 pkt. Swiss Chard, Lucullus. | 1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe. |

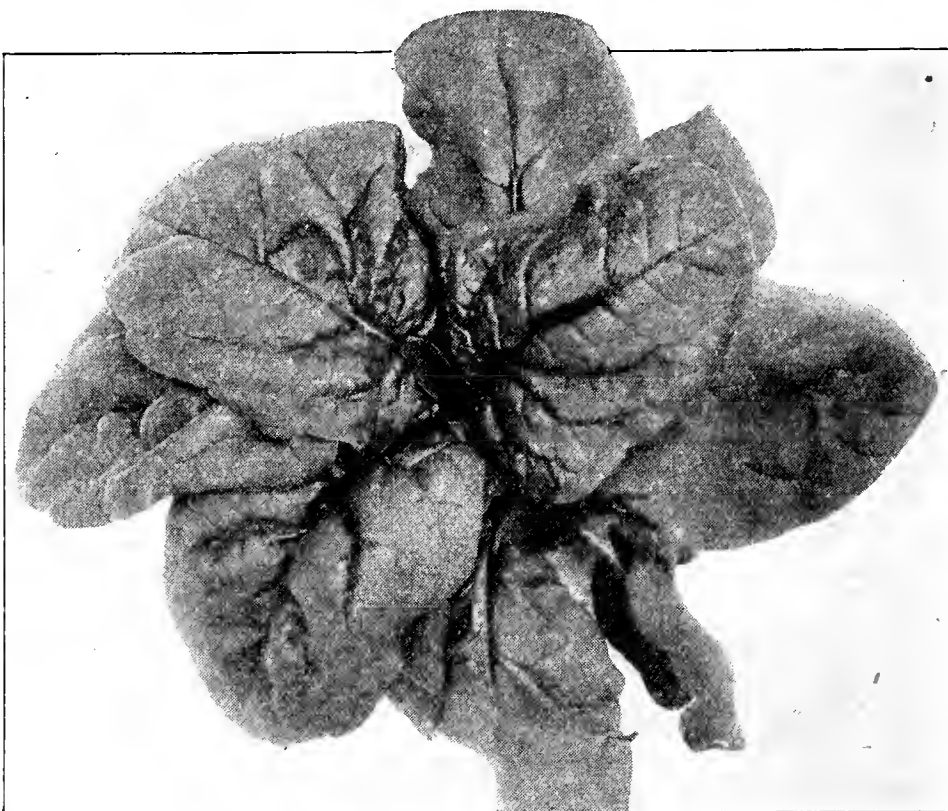
We have only given you the variety to let you know what we would advise; however, if you desire to make your own selection, do so, as you may have a preference that we are not aware of.

Spinach

Pure Seed, and Improved Varieties

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; eight to ten pounds per acre. Sow thinly in drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart and about half an inch deep. Thin plants to four inches apart in the row. Sow early for Spring crop, in August for Fall use; and if sown from the middle to last of September, and protected during the Winter with a light covering of straw, it will be ready for use very early in the Spring.

Long Standing Bloomsdale A new strain worthy of merit. It is early and hardy and a decided improvement on the old strain. Will stand ten to fourteen days longer before bolting into seed; has a heavier leaf texture, more crumpled or savoyed and will also resist the heat much better. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.



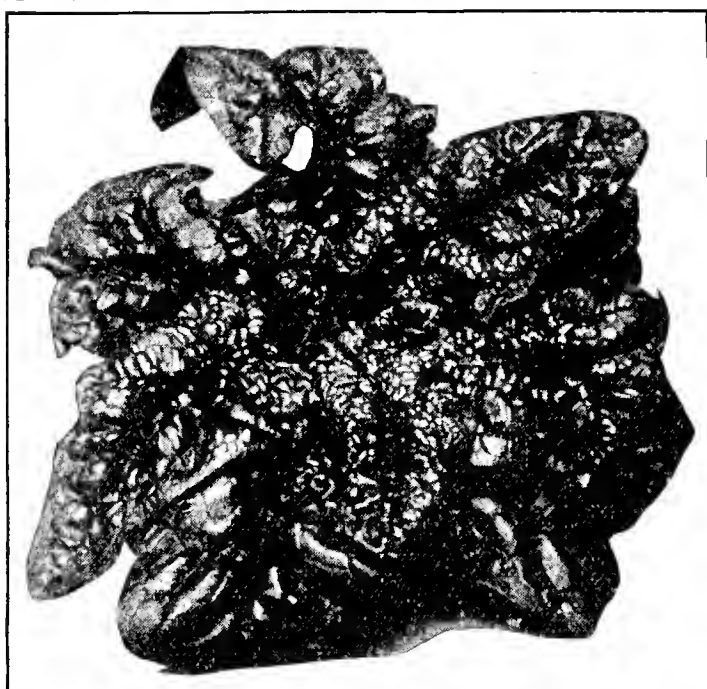
Thick Leaved Spinach.

Round Summer Thick Leaved An old standard. Grand Rapids growers use this variety very largely for main crop for Spring, Summer and Fall. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

King of Denmark Spinach ★ A standard variety for market gardeners, for Spring planting. It will stand longer than any other variety before going to seed. Leaves large, rounded, and somewhat blistered. Color very deep green. Heavy yielder and excellent quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

New Zealand Entirely distinct from the true Spanish; plant tall and spreading, leaves medium green, rather small and pointed, grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

Princess Juliana A new and better variety for the market gardener. It is said to be the most thoroughbred type of long standing Spinach ever introduced. In form it is a dense, compact rosette with very short petioles; the leaves are large and rounded, thick in texture, very much blistered and crumpled and of an intense, very dark green color; will hold up well in shipping and is slow to run to seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

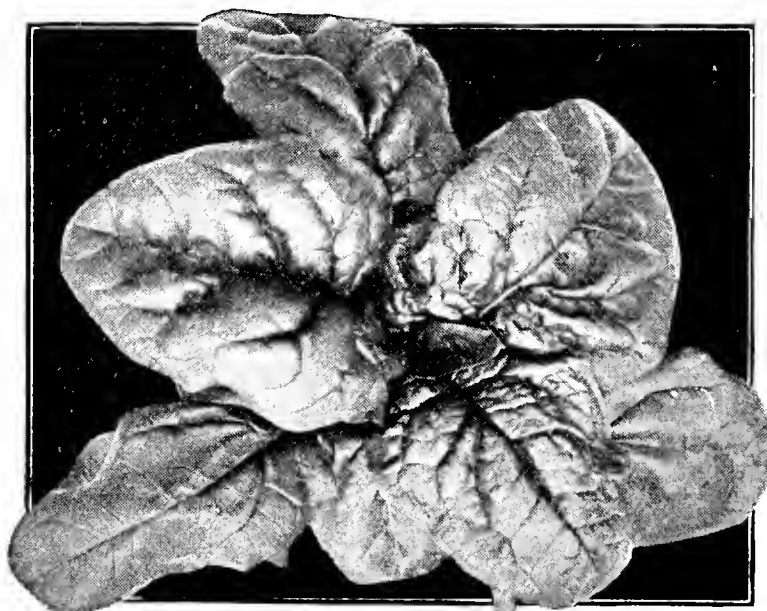


Virginia Savoy Blight-Resistant Spinach.

Virginia Savoy Blight-Resistant Spinach Was originated by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station. It is the result of years of scientific work by the experiment station, and has proved a great success the past three years. It is a decided improvement over **Bloomsdale** or **Norfolk Savoy**, as its blight-proof qualities and correct habit of growth make it more valuable to the grower than any other variety. Virginia Savoy is characterized by the large leaves and general Flanders type of growth. The low-growing, wide-spreading habit makes it most desirable for Winter Spinach. Plants of this type attain a very large size in late Fall and carry well into early Spring. A single plant often weighs more than a pound. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

★ **Victoria** Makes a flat rosette with very short stems. The leaves are large, thick and wrinkled, blunt or rounded, and dark green in color. Stands hot weather well; slow to go to seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

Write for special prices in larger quantities.



King of Denmark Spinach.

★ This variety recommended by the Michigan State College.

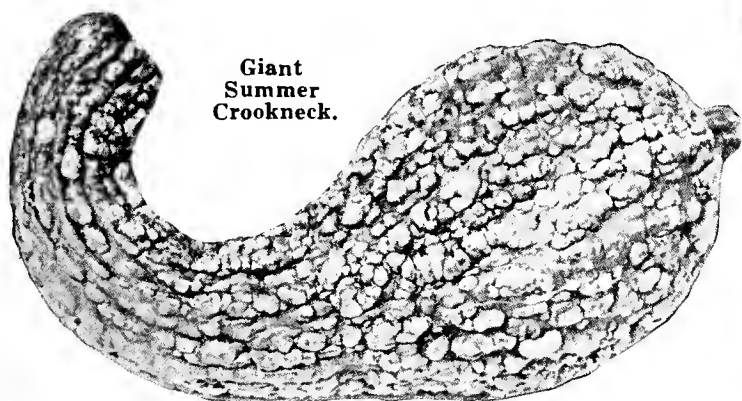
Squash

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. For Summer Squash, one ounce to 25 hills; two to three pounds per acre. For Winter Squash, one ounce to ten hills; about three pounds per acre. After danger of frost is past, plant eight to ten seeds to the hill for Summer sorts, about four feet apart, the last of May; and Winter varieties in hills about eight feet apart, from the middle of June to July first. Do not bruise or break the stems of Winter Squash when gathering. Store in a cool, dry place.

Giant Summer Crookneck The largest and one of the earliest Summer varieties; fruits often 2 to 2½ feet long, very warty and deep orange in color. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Golden Summer Crookneck A standard early and productive Summer Squash; fruits about a foot long, moderately warted and of a bright yellow color. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Table Queen A Squash fit for a Queen. Cut in half and baked for twenty minutes, it is delicious. Wonderful producer. Fruits are from 6 to 8 inches long and 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Shell hard and smooth, dark green with sometimes a blotch of red at pointed end. Will keep as long as the Hubbard. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

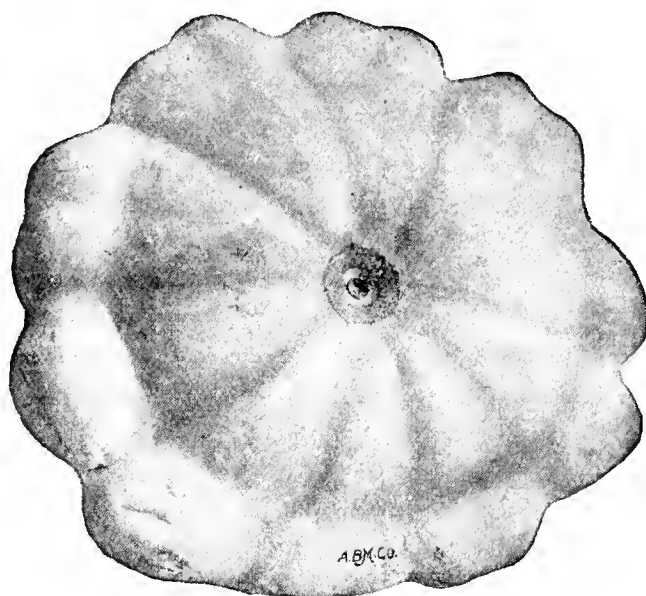


Giant Summer Crookneck.

Early White Bush Scallop Very early Summer Squash, also known as Patty Pan. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop A true bush. Earlier and smaller than the above. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Banana A prolific, oblong variety 2½ ft. in length by 6 inches in diameter, having a gray-green shell, with irregular stripes and dashes of a darker shade, distinctly pointed at the blow end; solid dry flesh with small seed cavity. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Yellow Bush Scallop Squash.

Delicious A Fall and Winter variety, medium size, top-shaped, dark green, flesh orange, very deep and delicious. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Boston Marrow Fall and Winter variety, oval, color when ripe bright orange, fine grained and excellent flavor. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Italian Cucuzzi Caravazzi A long light green variety, much in demand for Italian trade. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25, 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Cocozella di Napoli (Italian Vegetable Marrow). A bush summer variety, oblong, large. Dark green marbled with yellow and dark green stripes. A vegetable delicacy superior to egg-plant. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

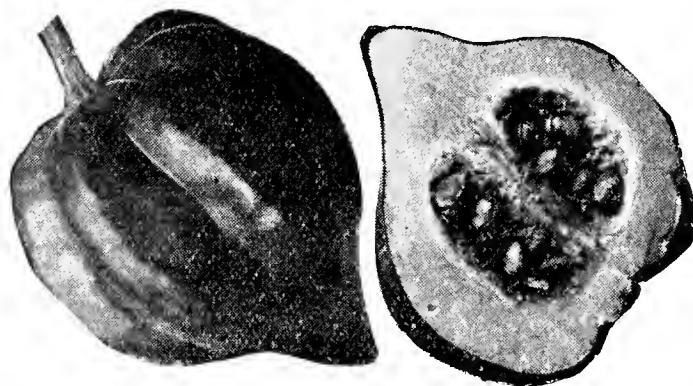


Table Queen Squash.

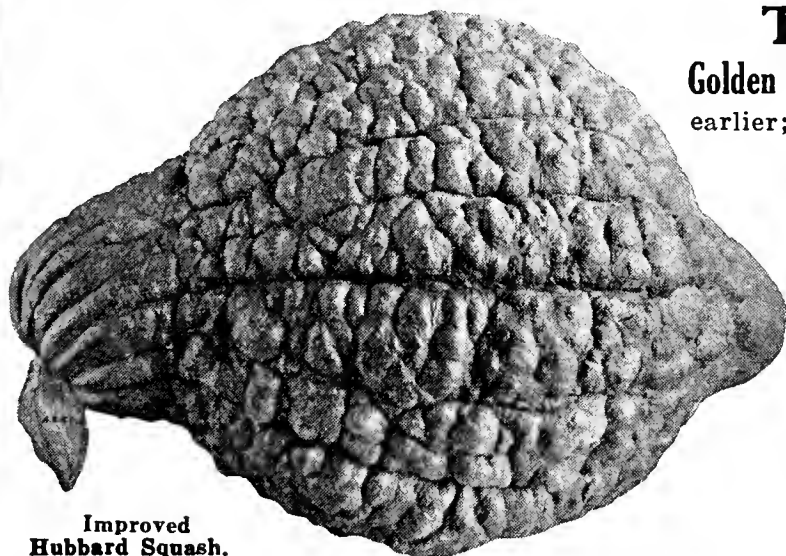
The Four Hubbards

Golden Hubbard Similar to the old Hubbard in form and habit, though smaller and decidedly earlier; shell moderately warted, rich orange-red; flesh deep orange, of fine quality; good keeper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Hubbard The standard Winter Squash. Shell moderately warted; deep dark bronze-green; flesh bright yellow, fine grained, thick and dry. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Chicago Warted Hubbard Similar in quality and form to the Hubbard, but fruit larger and a little later. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Blue Hubbard A new type of Hubbard Squash and said to excel all in the superior quality of its flesh. Similar to the original Hubbard but having a hard blue-gray shell. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Improved Hubbard Squash.



★ New Improved Grand Rapids Forcing Tomatoes.

★ Grand Rapids Forcing Tomatoes

Grown in Greenhouses Everywhere

New-Improved-Select Growers Strain

It's new. It's improved and is the best forcing Tomato on the market today. This new improved strain was selected and grown for us by Mr. R. Yonker, who is well qualified in the breeding and selecting, and can be depended upon to keep this strain pure. He has developed this Tomato to a larger size, averaging about three or four to a pound and eliminating the green core. The yield is very heavy as the intense sexual vigor of the plant causes a great production of pollen and as this is probably the only Tomato that is self-fertilizing or pollenizing, it insures a heavy setting of fruit.

This Tomato is red in color, of good size, firm and meaty. The skin is tough and is a wonderful shipper and keeper.

The plant is a vigorous, robust grower and should be trimmed to about 6 feet in height.

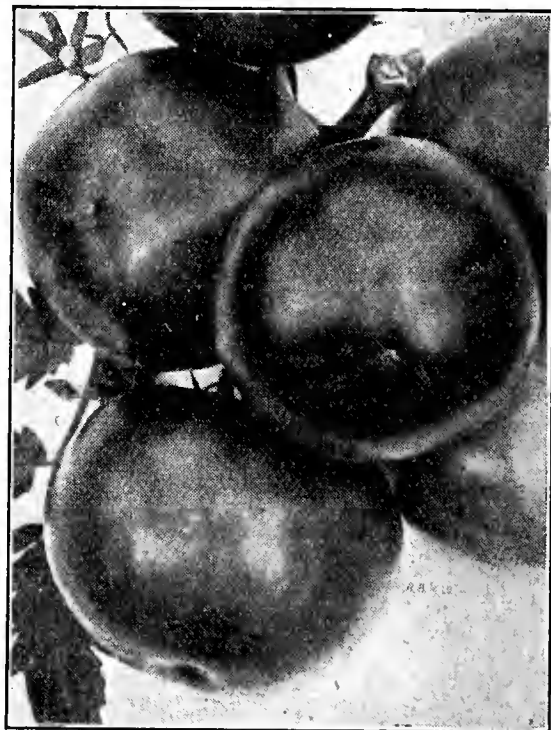
Price: Oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$4.00; ½ lb., \$7.50, postpaid.

Grand Rapids Forcing Original Strain

This Tomato was introduced by us several years ago and has won the praise of greenhouse growers everywhere. The plant is a vigorous robust grower and under favorable growing conditions each plant should produce eight pounds of marketable fruit. The Tomato is of fair size, firm and meaty and a good keeper and shipper. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; ½ lb., \$4.50.

Ideal Forcing Tomatoes

A new forcing variety originated by Mr. John Nellis of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Eugene Davis and Prof. Waide, now of Ohio, selected the original parent plant of the Ideal Tomato. It is the result of crossing the Bonny Best with the Comet and has the heavy yielding quality and tough skin of the Comet and the high color of the Bonny Best. Mr. Nellis has selected and re-selected the plants until it has arrived at a high state of purity and breeds absolutely true to type. The plant does not grow as tall as the Grand Rapids Forcing but will yield as many pounds per plant. It has no green, unripe core, is dark red in color, not an acid fruit but of excellent quality, and is a larger Tomato and a splendid shipper. Oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; ½ lb., \$9.00, postpaid.



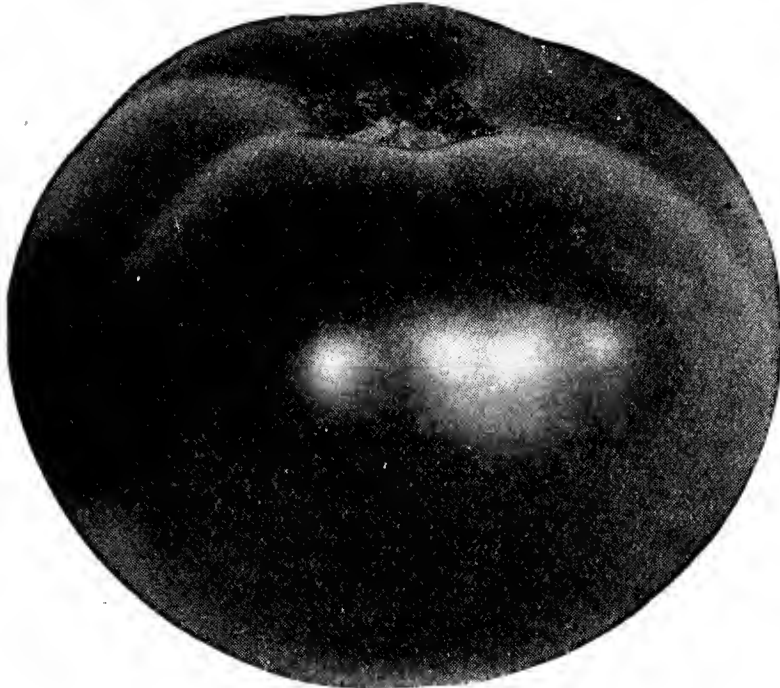
Ideal Forcing Tomatoes.

The Grand Rapids Forcing Varieties are nationally known. Turn to the others: Lettuce is described on page 14; Radish on page 20; and Cucumber on page 12; also on the inside front cover.

★ This variety recommended by the Michigan State College.

Select Tomato Seed

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce will produce about 3000 plants; about 5000 plants to the acre. Tomatoes do best on warm, sandy, rich soil, and make a rapid and unchecked growth in the early part of the season. For main crop, sow seed in greenhouses or hotbeds from the middle of March to the first of April. Transplant to the open field from last of May to June first.



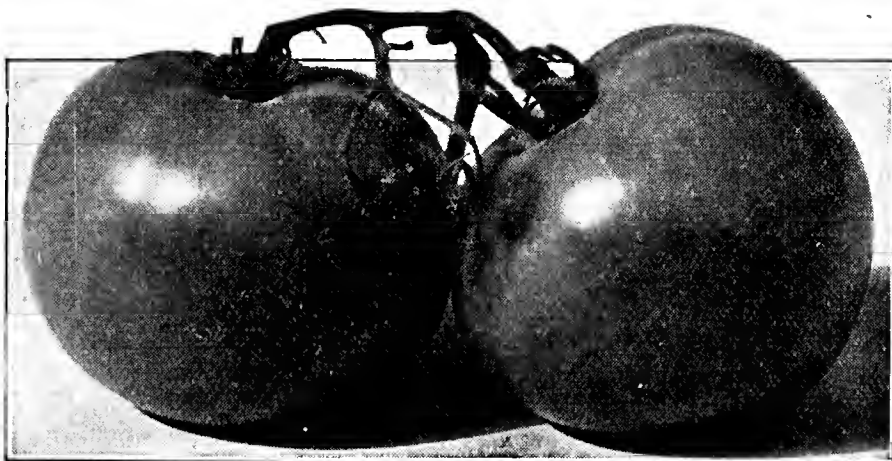
★ Bonny Best Tomato.

Earliana The most productive, first early red tomato and a profitable sort for the market gardener. Vines are small but vigorous, fruits medium to large in size, exceptionally smooth and solid; color bright deep scarlet. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

★ **Bonny Best** One of the best Tomatoes that can be grown. It follows Earliana in the field, and has been highly recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as well as by large growers and shippers. Fruit smooth, solid and uniform. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel An exceptionally fine early variety. About ten days later than the Earliana. Fruit round, smooth and solid. Color crimson. Extremely productive. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

New Stone The standard and general favorite with truckers and canners, always dependable, very vigorous and productive, fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



New Stone Tomato.

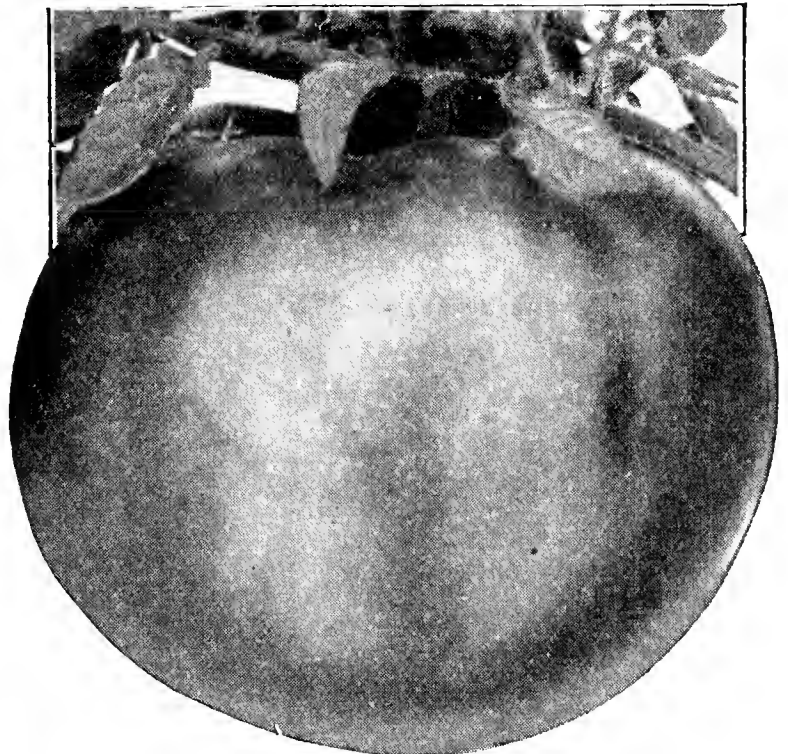
Break o' Day (New). The earliest disease-resistant, scarlet-fruited, meaty Tomato yet introduced, 10 to 12 days earlier than Marglobe and very productive. Fruits are of the Marglobe type, deep globe-shaped, solid, meaty, with few seeds and a beautiful scarlet color. Excellent for home gardens, truck farmers or canners. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Marglobe The Wilt and Nailhead Rust-Resistant Sort. Was produced by crossing the Livingston Globe with one or more other varieties. It is a vigorous grower whether in greenhouse or field. A bright red in color, of large size, almost round, and very productive. It is very promising. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Ponderosa A very large, purple-fruited tomato; solid, with but few seeds, and not acid. Fine for slicing. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Wayahead A potato-leaved Earliana. Earlier than the Earliana. Smooth red fruit and very prolific; has the heavy yielding qualities of the Earliana and fruit much better. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

Red Head A large globe-shape, bright scarlet tomato. Fruit is very smooth, meaty, runs quite uniform size, very productive. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



Marglobe Tomato.

★ **John Baer** An early, productive, red tomato, on the order of the Chalk's Jewel. Splendid producer. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone The best of the dwarf tomatoes. Fruits large, smooth, very solid, of a deep scarlet color. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Small Fruited Tomatoes Largely used for making fancy pickles, preserves, canning, etc. They are easily grown and yield wonderfully well. Yellow Plum, Red Pear, Yellow Pear and Red Peach. Price of any of the four varieties: ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c, postpaid. Special: One packet of each of these four varieties for 35c, postpaid.

★ This variety recommended by the Michigan State College.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

Turnips

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; one pound per acre. For main crop, sow in July or August. Sow either broadcast or in drills.

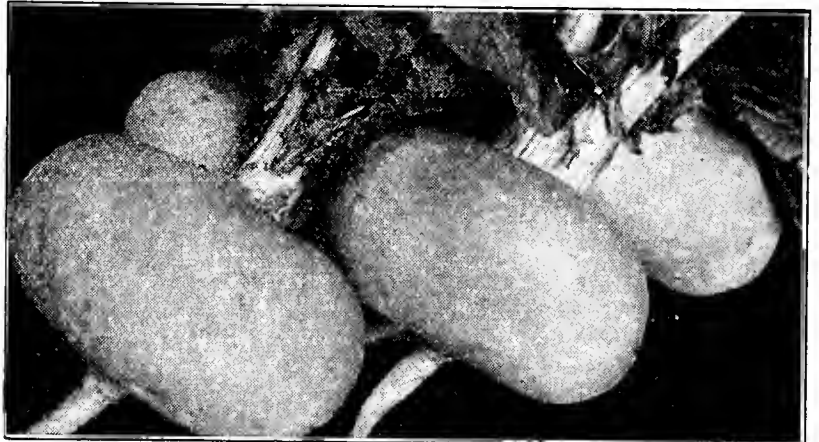
Purple Top White Globe Not so early as White Egg, perfect globe in shape. Flesh and skin white, colored purple or red above ground. Very fine grained and sweet. The most attractive turnip and best seller. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Extra Early White Milan The earliest bulbs, small, clear white, and flat. One of the best for early bunching. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Purple Top Strap Leaved A very early, flat variety, medium size; purple or red above ground and white below. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.

Golden Ball Tops small, roots medium size, round, smooth and deep yellow. Fine grained, flesh firm, crisp and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan This splendid Turnip is the earliest in cultivation. Very flat, of medium size with bright purple top; strap leaved. Quality of the best. Planted extensively for early market crop but is not so good for summer planting. Reaches marketable size in about 50 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.



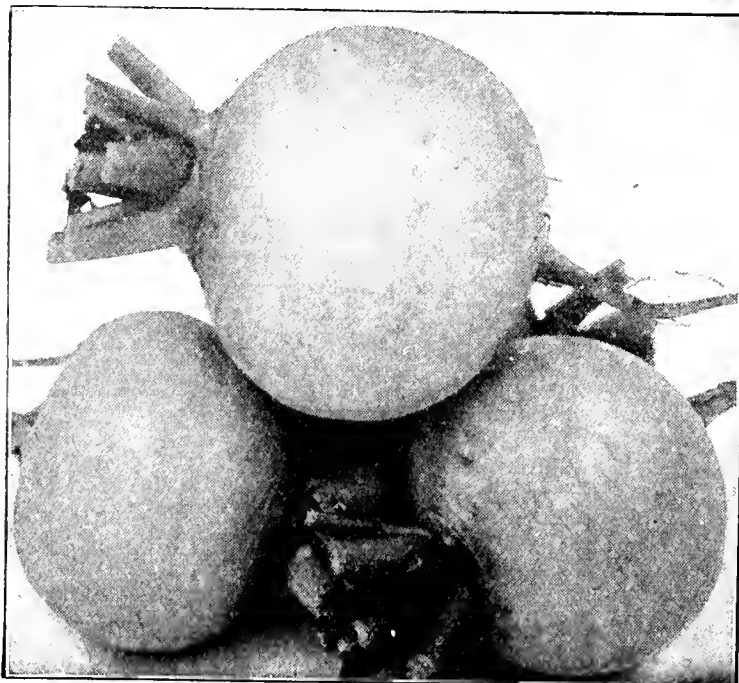
Extra Early White Milan.

White Egg An early egg-shaped variety. Roots smooth, clear white. One of the best for market. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Yellow Globe A round, smooth, light yellow variety of medium size and good quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.

Cow Horn Roots long, slightly crooked; clear white. Often sown to plow under for fertilizer. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen A late, medium sized, long keeping variety, roots round, yellow with a purple top, flesh tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 55c, postpaid.



Golden Ball.

SEED TREATMENT PAYS

Treat your seeds with Semesan disinfectants and assure yourself of a good crop.

Seed treatment pays no matter what kind of seed is treated. We handle a complete line.

Herbs

For early use, sow seed in hotbed or in open ground in May, in rows one foot apart. Cover very lightly and thin to six inches apart in the row. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom. Tie in bunches and keep where they will dry quickly.

ANISE. Used for flavoring. Oz., 15c, postpaid.

CARAWAY. Seeds used for flavoring. Oz., 15c, postpaid.

CORIANDER. Seeds used for flavoring. Oz., 10c, postpaid.

DILL. Used for flavoring pickles. Oz., 10c, postpaid.

SWEET MARJORAM. Used for seasoning. Oz., 20c, postpaid.



Dill.



Thyme.



Sage.

SAGE. Very aromatic. Oz., 40c, postpaid.

SUMMER SAVORY. Leaves used for flavoring soups. Oz., 20c, postpaid.

Quality Vegetable Plants

For those who do not have the facilities or do not care to grow them, we carry a complete line of well grown plants of the best varieties. These plants are double rooted, sturdy, and of excellent quality. Greenhouse grown.



Cabbage Plant.

Cabbage

Early Jersey Wakefield.
Copenhagen Early Market.
Danish Ballhead.
Prepaid, doz., 20c; not prepaid, 100 for \$1.25.

Peppers

Harris' Earliest.
Bull Nose.
Ruby King.
Doz., 20c, postpaid; not postpaid, 100 for \$1.50.

Cauliflower

Snowball. Doz., 25c, postpaid; not postpaid, 100 for \$1.75.

Tomato

Dwarf Stone.
Bonny Best.
Chalk's Jewel.
Red Head.
Doz., 20c, postpaid; not postpaid, 100 for \$1.25.

Market Growers Journal National trade paper for vegetable growers. \$1.00 per year; \$2.00 for 3 years; \$5.00 for 10 years. Include this in your order.

Texas Outdoor Grown Onion Plants

For those who desire an early crop, either for table or for local marketing, these plants will prove most desirable, and the fact that they are inexpensive and call for minimum labor and trouble in producing the crop has created an ever-increasing demand for them. They may be set out at the same time you would

plant sets or cabbage plants. Plant in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches in the row.

Yellow Bermuda. The most popular of all the Bermuda varieties. It is the standard variety with the large commercial Bermuda Onion growers. It is a light straw colored Onion; makes the finest for pulling green or as matured Onions.

Crystal White Wax. Unquestionably the most attractive Onion in the world. A pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance which makes it sell on sight in all markets.

Price, 100 plants, 30c; 500 plants, \$1.25; 1000 plants \$2.00, postpaid. Not prepaid, per crate of 6000 plants, \$6.75. Orders filled only during the month of April, and not less than 100 plants on any order.

Quality Flower Plants

These plants are double rooted, grown in flats. We pack them well, letting some of the dirt adhere to the roots so that they will reach you in good condition.

All plants should be unpacked immediately after arrival, the roots placed in water for a few minutes. If you cannot set them out in their permanent locations, they should be separated and heeled in the soil in some sheltered place in the garden.

Aster. Queen of the Market and Crego.
Petunia. Salvia. Zinnia. Snapdragon. Marigold. Coleus.

All of the above flower plants, per dozen, 30c, postpaid. For larger quantities, write for prices.



Onion Plants.

Grass Seed for Lawns and Golf Courses



Making a Lawn and Its Care

The lawn forms the floor of the outdoor living room. Beauty and permanence are the main features to strive for in the construction and maintenance of the lawn.

To be pleasing, the lawn turf must be dense, vigorous, and free from weeds. It must maintain its velvety green growth throughout the season. The possession of such a lawn requires that it be properly constructed and systematically fed.

Preliminary Points to Consider

The best time to seed the new lawn is either in the early spring or early fall. At these two seasons of the year, the temperatures are ordinarily cool and the rainfall plentiful—two conditions which are especially favorable for a steady growth of young grass. If the seeding is done in the summer, more attention to watering will be necessary as the soil for grass seedlings must be kept moist.

Preparing the Soil

The most desirable soils for the lawn are the loams. If the soil available for the building of the lawn is a tight clay or a sandy soil, it should be made as nearly like a loam as possible.

Even such simple tasks as spading are important and should be done with care. The depth of the surface soil largely determines the depth to which one should spade. If the top soil is six inches or less in thickness, work it to the depth of the surface soil. Do not turn up the subsoil.

To get the best results from spading, each shovelful of soil is turned over and placed upon the edge of the hole away from the spader. It is then pulverized with a tap of the spade. This not only breaks up the mass but carries the granulated soil back into the hole from which it was originally taken.

After the spaded soil has been well pulverized, grade the soil to slope gently from the house. The grading will prevent water from standing around the foundation of the house. Next, level and roll until the seed bed is firm.

Applying Plant Food

When the seed bed is completed, plant food should be applied. The lawn is never so effectively fed as just before the grass seed is sown. The plant food should

be spread evenly over the surface of the soil at the rate of four pounds per hundred square feet, and worked into the top few inches.

Sowing Seed

After the plant food has been worked into the soil, the seed should be spread uniformly over the surface at the rate of four to five pounds per one thousand square feet of soil.

A cover of clean straw or coarse cheesecloth on the steep slopes will help to prevent washing which may occur before the grass becomes established.

Maintaining the New Lawn

Regardless of how carefully the new lawn has been started it must be painstakingly cared for during the first summer, if it is to develop into a lawn with a uniform, thick turf.

The new lawn should be watered often enough to keep the soil moist. Frequent and light waterings are best until after the grass becomes established. When there is no longer danger of washing the young plants from their anchorage, the soil should be thoroughly soaked to a good depth at each watering. The water should always be applied in the form of a fine spray.

Careful clipping of the grass is necessary to maintain a tidy appearance of the lawn and to prevent annual weeds from going to seed. Frequent clippings, which do not allow the grass to become more than three inches high, are desirable. Never cut the grass shorter than one and one-half inches. The clippings should always be removed from the lawn; otherwise there is danger of their matting and injuring the grass. Lawn clippings make excellent raw material for the compost pile.

Feeding

About eight or ten weeks after the lawn is seeded, the young grass should again be fed with plant food. The application is made at the rate of two pounds per one hundred square feet of lawn.

Plant food should be applied when the grass is dry and then brushed from the grass with a broom or the back of a rake. The lawn should immediately be given a thorough soaking to wash the plant food from the grass and carry it into the soil.

Care of the Established Lawn

If the lawn was properly built and has received careful attention during the first year of its growth, its future care should be easy. The program for the established lawn includes feeding, watering, clipping, and similar operations which are necessary in maintaining a good lawn. A lawn which is properly cared for improves each year as the grass becomes more dense and more uniform.

Spring Care of Lawn

As soon as favorable weather comes in the spring, the lawn should be rolled.

Any thin or bare spots should be reseeded. These may at times appear in any lawn and should be taken care of at the time they occur. Loosen the surface of the soil in such areas and reseed.

Early Feeding Necessary

Best results will be obtained by applying plant food to the lawn as soon in the spring as the grass begins growth. This provides an ample supply of available food material in the soil at the time the plants are much in need of it.

Apply plant food to the lawn in the spring at the rate of four pounds per hundred square feet of area. The plant food should be brushed from the blades of grass with a lawn broom or the back of a rake and then soaked into the soil.

Importance of Feeding

Well-fed grass withstands the inroads of weeds and also resists injury from the attacks of certain diseases.

Regular feeding will reduce the amount of reseeded necessary. The greater development of the root system and the ability to store up reserves of food material, make well-fed grass plants able to withstand the extremes of either winter or summer weather and to maintain a dense turf year after year.

Proper feeding results in an improvement in the condition of the lawn soil. As new roots are sent out by vigorous grass plants, the old ones die off and are responsible for adding large amounts of organic matter to the soil. This is the only way that the organic content of the soil of the established lawn can be increased. The activity and decay of the roots also keeps the soil in good physical condition. Manure or similar materials applied on the lawn never penetrate deeply enough to add any appreciable amount of organic matter to the soil.

Does Lawn Need Lime?

Since a neutral soil favors the common lawn weeds more than it does the grasses, the lawn soil should

not be limed unless it is very strongly acid. The unthrifty appearance of certain lawns is usually due to lack of plant food and not to high acidity. Lime is a soil conditioner and not a plant food.

Summer Care of the Lawn

Special care must be given the lawn throughout the hot months of summer. If excellent growth and vigor have been maintained during the spring, the lawn can be kept in a green, vigorous condition during the summer by careful watering, feeding, and clipping.

Whenever applying water to the established lawn, be liberal with the amount used. Light sprinklings which wet only the upper surface of the soil are very often more detrimental than beneficial.

Smaller amounts of plant food should be applied during the summer months than in the spring. Two pounds per hundred square feet is sufficient to keep the plants in vigorous growth, if made at intervals of six to eight weeks.

The lawn should be thoroughly soaked following the application of plant food. Apply sufficient water to soak the soil surface to a depth of several inches.

Clipping

Never allow the grass to become longer than three to three and one-half inches before cutting it. Do not cut the grass shorter than one and one-half inches. This does not apply to the bent grasses, which must be kept closely clipped in order to obtain the proper type of growth.

Clip the lawn as late in the fall as it continues to make growth. Do not allow it to go into the winter with a growth of three or four inches. Such a practice may allow the formation of a mat of grass which may be injurious.

Control of Weeds

The control of weeds constitutes one of the most serious problems in the maintenance of a beautiful lawn. Proper feeding is the most important single factor involved in weed control. Regularly fed grass is capable of preventing the inroads of weeds, and even of crowding many of them out after they have become established. In portions of the lawn where weeds are conspicuous, it is often desirable to hasten the removal of the most serious weeds such as dandelions, chickweeds, and plantains, by digging them carefully from the lawn. Areas that they occupied should be reseeded.

Numerous chemicals have been proposed for the purpose of destroying weeds, but they are not practical under most lawn conditions. The results produced by such methods are usually only temporary and frequently an unsightly appearance is produced by their use.

Sunny Lawn Seed

Contains Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Perennial Rye Grass and White Clover. This mixture has made a host of friends by the results that are and have been obtained. We use only the very best of seeds obtainable, of lasting value and hardiness, we mix them ourselves in the correct proportions to assure you of a beautiful and permanent lawn that will last for years. Price, 50c per lb.

Bent Grass One of the most valuable lawn grasses. Exceptionally good for golf courses, greens, etc., because of its short growth and deep green, fine-leaved foliage. \$1.00 per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass, June Grass One of the best grasses for permanency. For lawns or pasture, it has no superior. Does well in any soil and stands the summer heat remarkably well. As it takes some time to become established, it is usually sown in mixtures. 50c per lb.

Canadian Blue Grass Succeeds on soil too poor for Kentucky Blue Grass. For shady spots it is advisable to use, as it is hardier and is better adapted to Michigan weather conditions. 50c per lb.

Rough Stalked Meadow (*Poa Trivialis*). Very closely related to the Kentucky blue grass. It is mostly used in shady places and will thrive in any good soil. 50c per lb.

Shady Lawn Mixture

Contains Canadian Blue Grass, Red Top, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, and Fescue. This mixture is our own also, being mixed by ourselves especially for the shady spots. We use only the very best of seeds obtainable and as more care and attention is required we have used the hardier grasses, that will make a dense, thick growth in light soils and a very satisfactory lawn in shady places.

White Clover (Dutch). A small, low growing variety. It is largely used in lawns and pastures. It makes a small, close, compact growth covering the ground like a carpet. Its blossoms are round, white and sweet scented, with numerous leaves of bright green color. It succeeds well in Michigan and looks better when sown in mixtures. 60c per lb.

Red Top A very hardy perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. Valuable for lawn or pasture, and will produce large crops of good hay. 50c per lb.

Perennial Rye (English). A desirable grass for lawn or pasture. It forms a heavy close sod of medium fine grass and grows quickly after being cut. 25c per lb.

Creeping or Red Fescue Resists extreme drought, thrives on inferior soil, gravelly banks and exposed hills. 50c per lb.

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT

We are convinced that many of the failures with flower seeds are due to lack of proper conditions, and while it would be impossible in the space at our disposal in this catalog to give explicit directions for each and every variety which we offer, we feel sure that if the general directions given below are followed, success will be the rule.

All of our flower seeds are listed by their common name in strict alphabetical order, together with the botanical name for your guidance.

Success With Flower Seeds

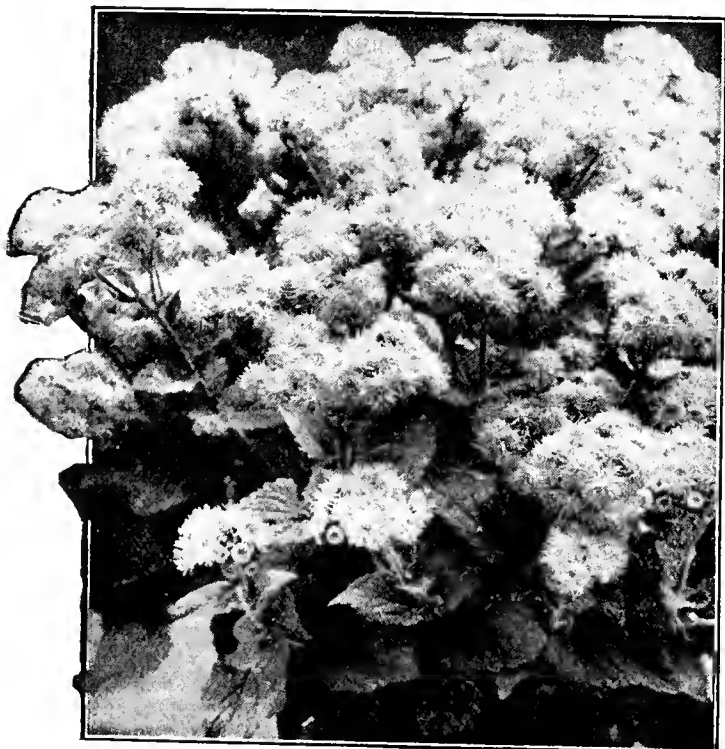
For all flower seeds which should be started indoors, the best plan is to sow in earthenware seed pans or boxes (about 2 inches deep) which should be filled to the depth of an inch with any rough material that will furnish perfect drainage. The upper inch should be nicely sifted soil, composed, if possible, of about one-third each of sand, leaf mould and light garden loam. Press firmly and evenly and water thoroughly the day before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly over the surface, cover about one-eighth of an inch and press firmly. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into similarly prepared boxes an inch apart each way, or put into small pots and kept in same until time to plant out in the open ground. At all times they should have an abundance of air, otherwise the young seedlings are liable to "damp off."

For most of the ordinary annual flowers, the simplest method is to sow directly out-of-doors when danger of frost is past in the space where they are intended to flower. The ground should be dug and raked fine on the surface, sowing the seeds evenly and thinly, covering not over 4 times their size, and firming the soil over them. Should they come up too thickly, as most of them are likely to do, thin out so that the plants will stand from 4 to 12 inches apart, according to the variety.

How to Sow Flower Seeds

It will prove quite an advantage to mix all small seeds with sand or dry soil and scatter broadcast. This separates the seeds and is quite an advantage in thinning out or transplanting the young plants as those that remain are undisturbed. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds, is covering too deeply. The exception to this is the Sweet Pea, which is seldom planted deep enough. As a general rule, cover small seeds only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; always press the earth after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seed of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.



Ageratum.

Annuals are those flowers which bloom and die the same year; grown from seed exclusively.

Biennials bloom and die the second year from the seeding time.

Perennials grow the plant the first year but do not flower until the second year and then bloom every year.

The letter (A) following variety indicates Annuals; (B) the Biennials; (P) the Perennials.



Sweet Alyssum.

Alyssum (A)

(SWEET ALYSSUM)

Very popular border flower. Dwarf habit, blooming until killed by frost. Fine for beds, borders and vases. Little Gem. Erect; white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Alyssum (P)

(SWEET ALYSSUM)

Saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold). 9 inches high. Blooms in May and June, producing masses of golden flowers very early. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Ageratum (A)

(FLOSSFLOWER)

One of the best Summer blooming plants. They are rapid growers; early and constant bloomers.

Mexicanum Tall. 18 inches. Beautiful, soft lavender-blue, of free branching habit. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. 6 inches. A charming variety of fine, compact growth, covered with heads of feathery flowers of a deep lavender color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (A). See Snapdragon.

AQUILEGIA (P). See Columbine.

Asters (A)

Giant Crego. The flowers are of immense size, usually measuring from four to five inches in diameter, and borne on stems 12 inches or more in length. Mixed, all colors. Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 10c.

Giant Comet. This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. Mixed, all colors. Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Market. The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful spreading habit. Mixed, all colors. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

American Beauty. Late flowering. Plants are of branching habit, commencing to bloom in early September and lasting until destroyed by frost. Flowers are large, borne on long and stout stems from 18 to 24 inches, making them most desirable for cut flowers. Mixed colors, ¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 10c.

Heart of France. A new red, dark ruby red variety, large double flowers, a beautiful type. The most outstanding Aster grown. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

Lavender Gem. The flowers are of a true lavender shade and the petals are gracefully curled and twisted and the blooms are borne on long, firm stems. Grows about 18 inches tall. ¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 10c.

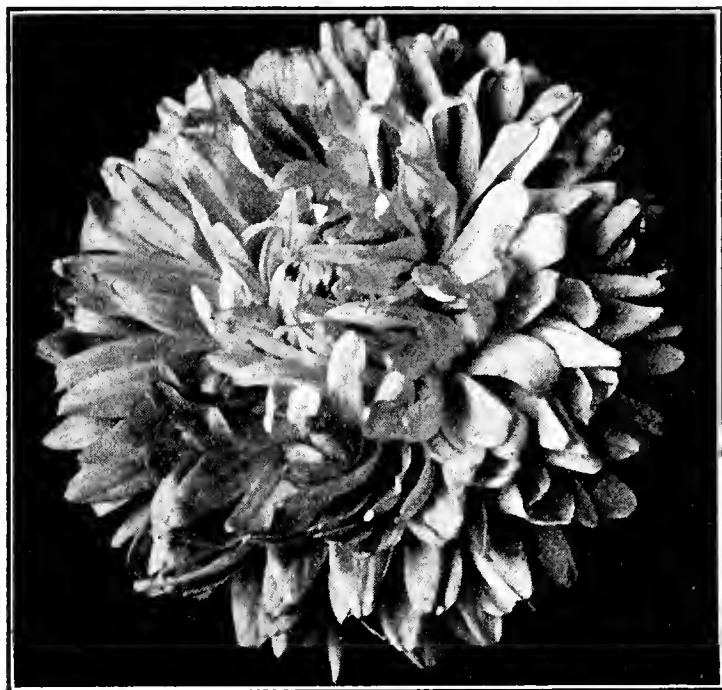
Alpinus (Michaelmas Daisy) (P). These fill an important place in the garden, blooming throughout the autumn months up to November when other flowers are scarce. Large showy flowers, long stems. Mixed Colors. ¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.



Calendula.

Baby's Breath (A)
 (GYPSOPHILA)

Graceful plants of fairy like growth. Large flowering, pure white, of free easy growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up the supply. Oz., 30c; ½ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.



Queen of the Market Aster.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS (A). See Centaurea.

BELLIS PERENNIS (P). See Double Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (A). See Thunbergia.

BLANKET FLOWER (A). See Gaillardia.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER (A). See Schizanthus.

BURNING BUSH (A). See Kochia Childsi.

Balsam (A)

(LADY SLIPPER)

Double Camellia-Flowered Mixed. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful colored, double flowers in the greatest profusion. 1½ to 2 feet. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Calendula (A)

(POT MARIGOLD)

Orange King. The outer petals are slightly imbricated, while those in the center are curved like those of the peony. Color glowing orange. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

The Ball. It has fine stems, immense double flower of a brilliant glisteny orange. A great favorite on the Chicago cut flower market. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

California Poppy (A)

(ESCHSCHOLTZIA)

Especially valuable for growing in flower beds and masses. Sow where plants are to bloom. Bright, showy flowers and feathered foliage. Good for cut flowers.

California Golden. Large yellow flowers. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.



California Poppies.

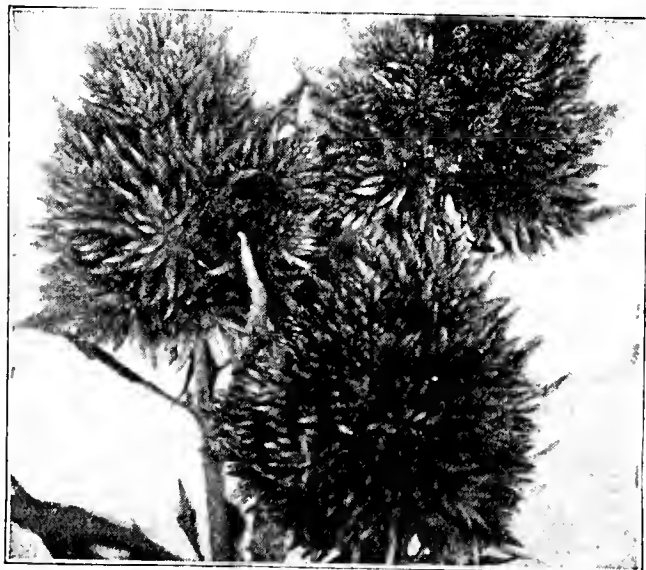


Canterbury Bells.

Celosia (A) (COXCOMB)

Very popular annuals of easy culture, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads like ruffled chenille. Prized for pots or Summer flower beds. Tall Coxcomb, Mixed. 18 to 24 inch. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsi). Plants grow 2 to 3 ft. high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches the immense size of 2 ft. in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Chinese Woolflower.

Canterbury Bells (B) (CAMPANULA)

This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all, stately and showy and of the easiest growth. For best results seed should be sown every year.

Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). 2 ft. June to August. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Candytuft (A)

This is one of the most prized garden annuals. Easily grown from seed and does not need transplanting. Fine for cut flowers. Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Cardinal Climber (A)

This is a very attractive, strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 25 feet, with beautiful fern-like lacinated foliage and literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal-red flowers from mid-summer to frost. Pkt., 10c.

Carnations (A)

Always in demand and not hard to grow, being hardy and free flowering. It is one of the most valuable of Summer flowers.

Marguerite. Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Centaurea.

Castor Bean (RICINUS) (A)

Decorative plant with fern-like foliage, giving to the garden a magnificent sub-tropical effect; even a single plant forms a pyramid of leaves.

Zanzibariensis. Leaves vary in color from light green to purplish red. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Calliopsis (A) (TICKSEED)

Very graceful border plants, supplying throughout Summer an abundance of elegant, showy flowers which are greatly prized for bouquets and vases. Will thrive anywhere. 6 in. to 2 ft. Double mixed, all colors. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Centaurea (A)

A very popular annual that will always charm by its simple beauty.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Buttons). $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Chinese Lantern (P)

(PHYSALIS FRANCHETI)

Flowers yellow with dark center. Produces balloon-like husks which turn bright red when ripe and resemble Chinese lanterns. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

Coleus (A)

(FOLIAGE PLANTS)

Bedding plants, growing about 1 foot high. Their foliage is highly ornamental. Easy to raise from seed. Sow seed indoors. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Columbine (P)

(AQUILEGIA)

This beautiful plant thrives in all kinds of soil; graceful foliage, flowers abundantly from early May until the last of June. Single Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c. Double Mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.



Columbine—Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS (A). See Morning Glory.

Cosmos (A)

This is one of the most showy and useful of our garden plants. Plants are very bushy, a compact mass. Flowers borne on long delicate stems and are similar to single dahlias. Foliage very finely cut. 4 to 6 ft.

EARLY EXPRESS PINK. A new variety and the earliest known, coming into bloom in from 45 to 50 days from the time the seed is sown. The plants grow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high and are covered with bright pink flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Early Flowering Mammoth, Mixed. Oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

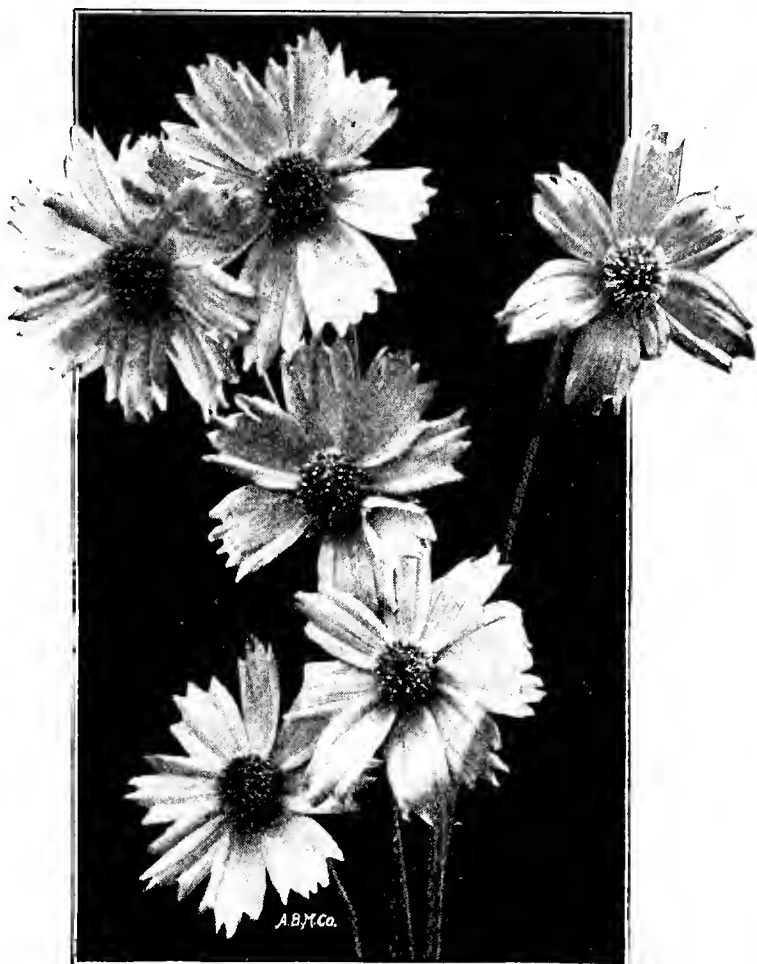
Giant Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

COXCOMB. See Celosia.

Cypress Vine (A)

For trailing upon a light ornamental trellis the Cypress Vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and finely cut foliage. Mixed. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Daisy. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. See Shasta Daisy.



Coreopsis.

Coreopsis (P)

This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As cut flowers they stand near the head among hardy plants. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.



Early Flowering Mammoth Cosmos.

Double Daisy (P) (BELLIS PERENNIS)

A favorite low growing spring flowering plant. Loves a shady place and rich soil. 6-8 in. Double choice mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Delphinium (P) (PERENNIAL LARKSPUR)

Increasingly this fine flower is coming into favor. It is hardy, grows easily, has a long period of bloom and gives to the garden one of its stateliest plants, which bear tall spikes of exquisite blue flowers.

Formosum. 3 ft. Dark blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.
Perennial Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

FOR ANNUAL VARIETIES—See LARKSPUR.

DIGITALIS (B). See Foxglove.

EUPHORBIA (A). See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

Forget-Me-Not (B) (MYOSOTIS)

They are considered among the best Spring flowers. They prefer moist, cool soil, and will bloom freely in Fall and early Spring.

Alpestris. Deep blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Victoria. Sky blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Rosea. Rose. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Four O'clock (A) (MIRABILIS)

This is another good old-fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Very charming with its glossy foliage very closely set and dotted all over in the afternoon with a multitude of fairy flowers.

Marvel of Peru. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

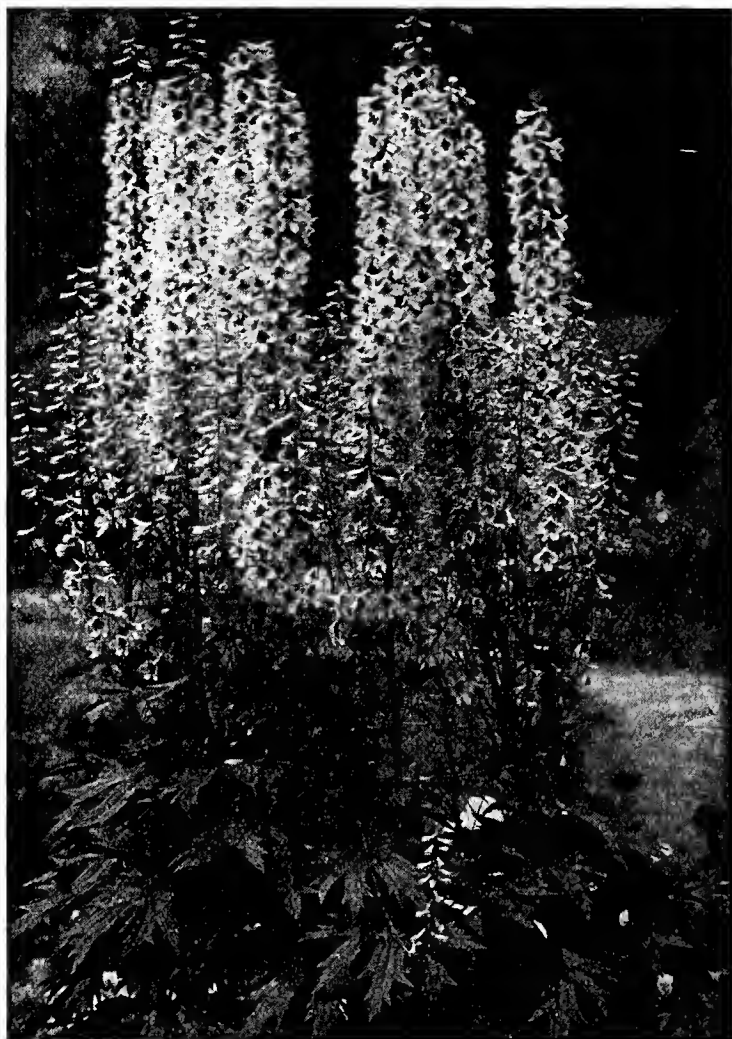
FOLIAGE PLANTS (A). See Coleus.

Foxglove (B) (DIGITALIS)

Bearing long spikes of beautifully colored flowers; fine for planting in hardy borders or among shrubbery. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.



Gaillardia.



Delphinium—Larkspur.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS (A). See Strawflowers.

FLOSS FLOWER (A). See Ageratum.

Gaillardia (A) (BLANKET FLOWER)

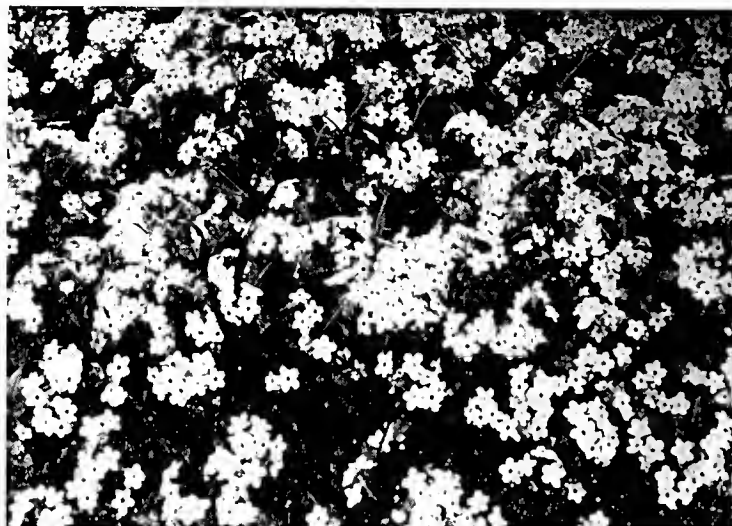
They will produce from early Spring until late Fall a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, red and yellow predominating. Of easy culture, sow where they are to remain.

Picta Lorenziana. Double flowers, mixed colors. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Gaillardia (P) (BLANKET FLOWER)

Bloom from June to October. Their long flowering period, long stems and bright colors make these one of the most valuable perennials, being easily grown in beds and borders.

Grandiflora. Mixed, single. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Forget-Me-Not.

Gourds (A)

Interesting quick growing vines, excellent for covering arbors; ornamental foliage and fruits of odd design. Mixed, all varieties. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Hibiscus (P)**(MARSHMALLOW)**

Showy ornamental plants for mixed beds or shrubbery borders having large sized, beautifully colored flowers, blooms the first year if sown early. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and transplant to 2 ft. apart. 3 ft. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Hollyhocks (P)

Make a fine row in the garden and an excellent background to cover a high wall or fence. 6 to 8 ft.

Single Mixed. Large single flowers, exhibiting every shade known in Hollyhocks. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. Double and semi-double. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

LADY SLIPPER. See Balsam.

**Kochia Childsi.****Larkspur (A)**

These handsome flowers are very effective in borders and planted amongst shrubs. The graceful spikes of blooms are much valued for vases. They continue long in bloom.

Double Mixed, all colors. Oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered. Mixed. 3 ft. Derives its name from the striking resemblance of the flowers to the Double Hyacinth. Delicate colors. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

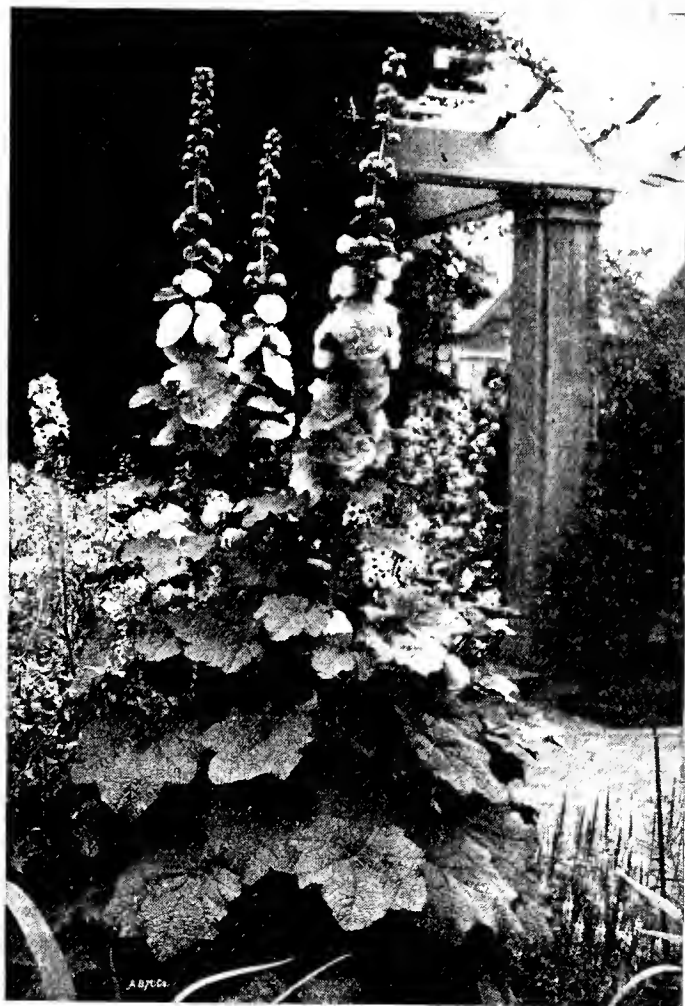
FOR PERENNIAL VARIETIES, see DELPHINIUM.

Lupinus (P)

Attractive in the garden but most desirable for cut flowers. Easily and quickly grown in rather poor soil. Do not transplant. Water well during hot weather. Mixed. Oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Kochia Childsi (A)**(BURNING BUSH)**

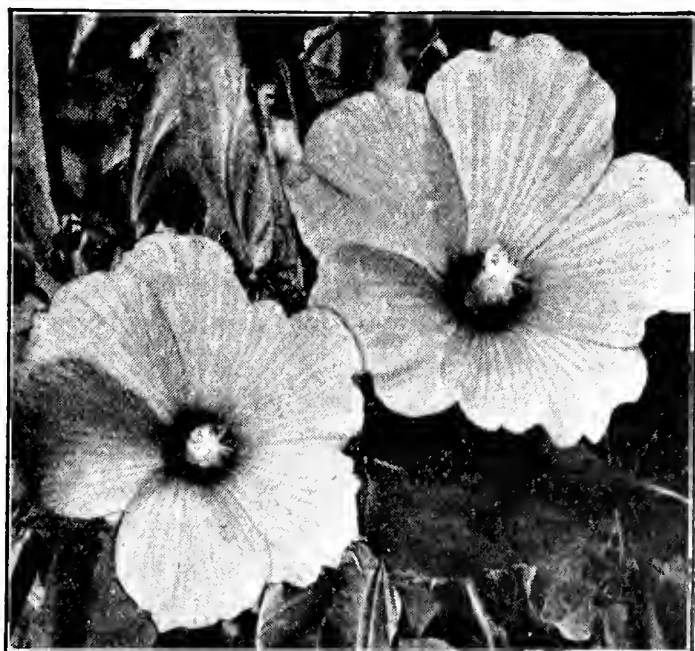
It resembles a close clipped ornamental evergreen growing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The globe-shaped pyramidal bushes are close and compact and of a pleasing light green color. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background. In early Autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood-red. Flowers small and numerous, but not conspicuous. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

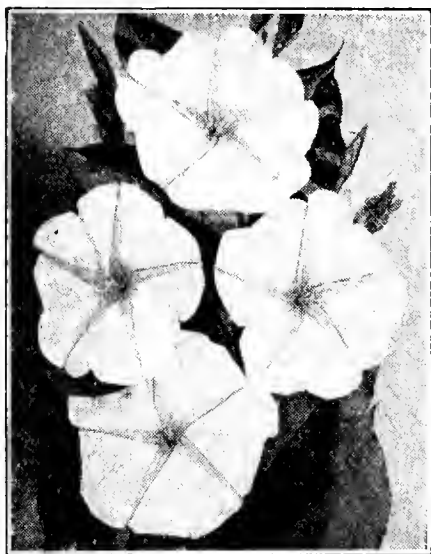
**Double Hollyhocks.****Marigold (A)****(TAGETES)**

In late Summer when many bedding plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable. The African varieties produce large self-colored blossoms on tall plants; the French are smaller, but the colors and markings are very interesting, some of the varieties being elegantly striped and spotted.

Double Tall African. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Double Dwarf French. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

**Hibiscus.**



Moonflower.

Moonflower

(A)

(IPOMOEA)

Beautiful rapid annual climber. Foliage very dense and of remarkable shape. Seed should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours. The seeds, about the size of a pea, should be notched with a file before soaking. Large white flowers. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

MARSHMALLOW.

See Hibiscus.

Mignonette (A)

No garden is complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor. Grows 6 to 12 inches high.

Machet. The best for all purposes. Of dwarf habit, with very large red flowers and handsome foliage.

¼ oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

MIRABILIS (A). See Four O'clock.

Morning Glory (A)

(CONVOLVULUS)

Deservedly very popular as they are one of the most free flowering and rapid growing plants in cultivation; the beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Soaking the seed in warm water for an hour or two hastens germination.

Common, Mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Japanese, Mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

Mourning Bride (A)

(SCABIOSA)

This is an old favorite and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long wiry stems in many beautiful colors. An exceptional garden plant and indispensable for cutting. Sow out doors in May. Keep the seed pods clipped and the plants will bloom much longer. 12 to 18 in.

Grandiflora Mixed. Our latest special mixture and we are sure the delicate soft colors will be admired by all our friends. ¼ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

MYOSOTIS (B). See Forget-Me-Not.



Mourning Bride.

Nasturtiums (A)

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels them. All they need is a moderately good soil, in a well-drained sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of blossoms. The varieties offered were selected from a number of sorts as being the best. Sow seed 2 inches deep and thin plants to 8 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 16 to 20 inches apart for tall or climbing varieties.

Dwarf, Mixed. Oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Tall, Mixed. Oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.



Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums.

Nicotiana (A)

(SWEET SCENTED TOBACCO PLANT)

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The blossom is very much like the petunia, but with a longer tube. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume and commence to bloom a few weeks from sowing. The plants are of branching, bushy habit, carrying their flowers in clusters.

Affinis Hybrids. Mixed colors. ¼ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI (P). See Chinese Lantern.

Pyrethrum (P)

(PAINTED DAISY)

One of the most valuable of our early Summer flowers. Charming colors and wonderful lasting properties as a cut flower. Flowers in May and June and frequently in August and September; in all shades of rose and pink. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Roseum. Single mixed. ¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.



Triumph of the Giants.

Petunias (A)

For freedom of bloom, variety of color and effectiveness these have no equal. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, they will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole Summer and bloom profusely until killed by hard frosts. To facilitate sowing, the seed is mixed with sand or fine dry earth. Be sure the soil is finely pulverized for at least an inch on top of the ground. Scatter the mixture of seed and sand, barely pressing it into the moist soil with a small smooth board. It is an advantage to sow seed early in shallow boxes in the house, hotbed or cold frame, for window or porch boxes, vases and baskets, also for early flowering in the garden. Set the plants 12 to 18 inches apart. The Petunia loves a rich soil and thrives best in a sunny location. Pinch back freely. This causes the plants to branch out and spread, shading the ground, thereby helping to conserve the moisture. Keep the faded flowers clipped.

Single Giant Flowering Varieties

The flowers of this strain average five to seven inches across and are wonderful.

Giants of California Mixed. The flowers are very large and the colors embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. Pkt., 350 seeds, 25c.

Triumph of the Giants. The finest strain of single large-flowering Petunias; the flowers often measure seven inches across; some of its colors cannot be found in any other mixture and nearly all the flowers are veined in contrasting colors. Pkt., 250 seeds, 35c.

Double Large Flowering Varieties

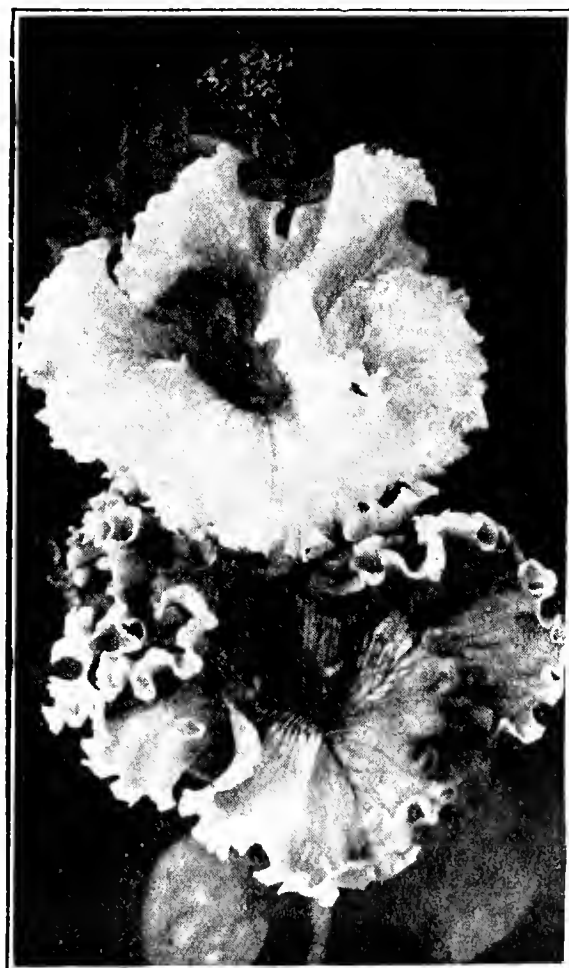
Mixture of Double Petunias. This is a mixture of the best large flowering and fringed double Petunias. Seed is saved from plants grown in pots, carefully pollenized and will produce grand flowers. Of course, every one knows only a certain percentage of double flowers may be expected from seed, but our mixture will produce from 20 to 30 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice, large single flowers. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as those invariably produce the finest double flowers. Pkt., 200 seeds, 50c.

Special Mixture of Dwarf Small Flowering Varieties includes all the varieties listed and many others and will be a revelation to those who plant a packet in furnishing an unending supply of flowers

in a most bewildering combination of colors as long as the Summer lasts. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Rosy Morn. The plants are bushy and compact, flowers of medium size, produced in great abundance the entire Summer and Fall; are of a most pleasing clear pink, contrasted by a broad white throat. A splendid sort for porch boxes, pots and beds. Oz., \$4.00; 1-8 oz., 75c; pkt., 25c.

Royal Purple. Flowers of extraordinary size, averaging 3 to 4 inches across. Superb single flowering of a rich velvety color, so much in demand for hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc. Pkt., 150 seeds, 20c.



Giant Ruffled Petunias.

Pinks (A)**(DIANTHUS)**

Double. Selection of the best double Pinks in cultivation. Flowers ranging in color through all the brightest and most brilliant shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

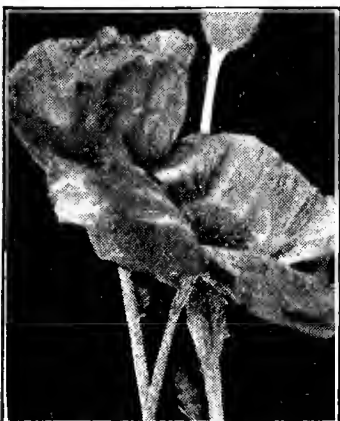
Phlox (A)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost or care. For pot culture and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants, they are also invaluable. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in Spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplant readily. In transplanting, set the taller kinds about a foot apart. Cutting away the old flowers makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time.

Phlox Drummondii. Unsurpassed for variety of colors. Flowers are smaller than those of the large flowering varieties. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Phlox (P)

Decussata. Hardy herbaceous perennial and quite distinct from the Phlox Drummondii offered above, which is an annual. For best results seed should be sown in the Autumn. Finest Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

**Phlox Drummondii.**

Single Poppy. Special mixture. Varied assortment and colors. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Oriental Poppies (P)

These should be sown in early Spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. It is well to mark the place with a stick so the roots will not be disturbed during the resting period. When the Fall growth starts they should be transplanted to their permanent flowering quarters. For permanent beds they are unequalled. Flowers of immense size, 6 inches and over, of many novel colors.

Hybrids, Choice Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Pansies (B)

They like a cool, moist soil and protection from the wind as well as the noon-day sun. Seed should be sown in the house and transplanted when danger of frost is over. For large flowers, early in the Spring, the seed should be sown in August or September and the plants protected with a cold frame during the Winter. Seed may also be sown out-of-doors in the Spring for late Summer and Fall flowers.

Giant Mixture. Flowers very large, and great diversity of colors. This mixture contains all the good ones. Oz., \$5.00; pkt., 10c.

Good Mixture. Not so many colors as the Giant Mixture, but flowers large and good assortment of colors. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

Poppies (A)

Should be sown as early in the Spring as possible, where they are to remain, as they will not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, as they must not stand nearer than 5 or 6 inches apart if you wish best results.

Ryburgh Hybrid. The flowers are double and

resemble a giant carnation, with flat petals overlapping like a double begonia. The colors embrace all shades of pink, salmon, orange, etc.; all self colors. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Double Poppies. Special mixture as to variety as well as colors. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Shirley. These have beautiful satiny flowers of various colors, all with white centers, which makes the plants very attractive. Foliage is hairy and finely cut. Beautiful shades in delicate tints of rose, apricot, salmon-pink and blush to glowing crimson with a sprinkling of blues. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

**Pansies.**



Portulaca—Rose Moss.

Portulaca (A) (ROSE MOSS)

This plant will grow and bloom profusely in dry hot situations, where almost any other plant would soon die. Easily transplanted. In sowing mix the seed with dry sand to insure an even distribution. Sow in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed, and soon the loveliest of floral carpets will appear. Double Best Mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c. Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c. POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

Red Hot Poker (P) (TRITOMA)

Very handsome and showy border plant. Flowers borne in compact form on stout, 3- and 4-foot stems, having the appearance at a distance of orange and red colored spear heads. Early flowering. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.



Red Hot Poker.

Salpiglossis (A)

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube shaped, much like a Petunia but rivaling the latter in the beautiful colors displayed. Nearly every flower is veined with a glint of gold, and it is the only flower to our knowledge possessing this odd characteristic. The flowers are large and last well in water, really better than when on the plants.

Gloxiniaeflora Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Salvia (A)

(FLOWERING SAGE)

A hedge or bed of Salvias is a blaze of color during late Summer and Fall, bloom in spikes and continuing to bloom until killed by hard frosts. Seed should be started indoors, sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; transplant when the soil has become well warmed, about 12 to 18 inches apart.

Splendens. 2½ ft. The well known variety, fiery scarlet. Oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; pkt., 10c.

Fireball. 1½ ft. The bushy plant is covered with a great number of flower spikes of the most fiery scarlet. The plants branch freely, the side shoots often producing 4 to 6 spikes. Oz., \$2.50; pkt., 15c.

Scarlet Runner (A)

A very rapid grower, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers from early Summer to late Fall. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA (A). See Mourning Bride.

Schizanthus (A)

(BUTTERFLY FLOWER)

Low growing, delicately branching and covered with butterfly-like flowers. Sow out-of-doors in May. Pinch back the main stem when 6 inches high. It seems to develop best in cool seasons, so make successive sowings through Spring and Summer.

Supreme Mixture. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.



Shasta Daisies.

Shasta Daisy (P)

(CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM)

Grows very bushy, bearing all Summer a profusion of immense white flowers on long stems. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

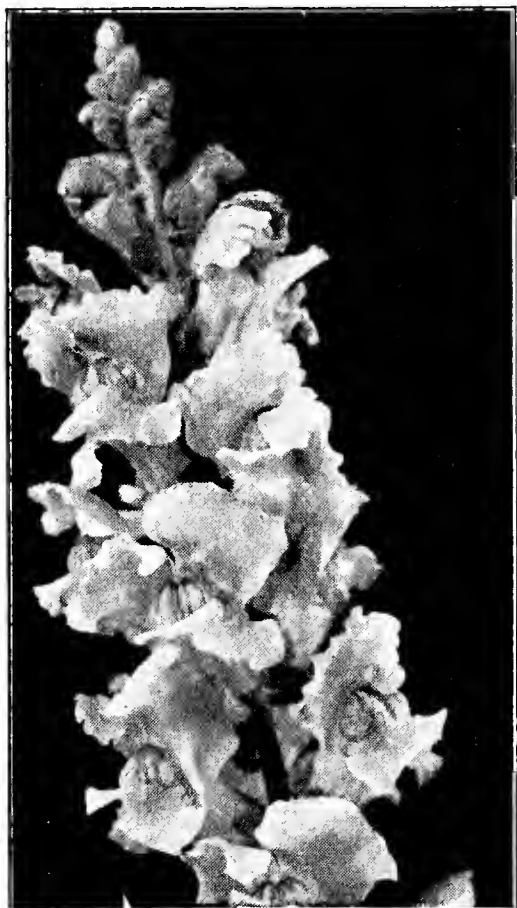
Snapdragon (A)

(ANTIRRHINUM)

For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match Snapdragons. The flowers are of very large size, very fragrant, and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut flowers.

Tall Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.



Snapdragon.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (A)

(EUPHORBIA)

Variegata. Grows 2 feet high, remarkably distinct plant; very showy with its foliage edged white and green. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Stocks (A)

They last a long time in bloom, are beautiful, fragrant and satisfactory. May be sown in the open ground, or in the hotbed or cold frame, but if transplanted let this be done when the plants are small. Transplant 1 foot apart.

Ten Weeks Large Flowering. The favorite sort for bedding. Grows about 1 ft. high. Mixed. all colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Perfection or Cut-and-Come-Again. Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots or cut flowers. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing double, fragrant flowers. Height 18 in. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Sunflower (A)

(HELIANTHUS)

Of easiest culture. Suitable for backgrounds, screens, and to plant among shrubbery. It blooms from June till frost. 3 to 6 feet.

Double Chrysanthemum-Flowered. Large, golden yellow flowers, resembling a chrysanthemum. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.



Sweet William.

Strawflower (A)

(HELICHRYSUM)

An ornament to the garden when growing, and are prized everywhere for the Winter decoration of vases, and for durable bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. Mixed, all colors. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

SWEET ALYSSUM. See Alyssum.

Sweet William (P)

This sturdy, reliable old-fashioned favorite is still a source of delight in the garden of today. Seed may be sown at any time from Spring to midsummer. The charm of the great trusses of lovely color seems to be lost when it is planted as a mixture in masses. It is best if you give slight protection during the Winter. It likes warm, rich soil. 2 ft.

Single, Finest Mixed. A very choice assortment of all the best single flowered varieties. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. This mixture you will find of superior quality, containing all colors and shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.



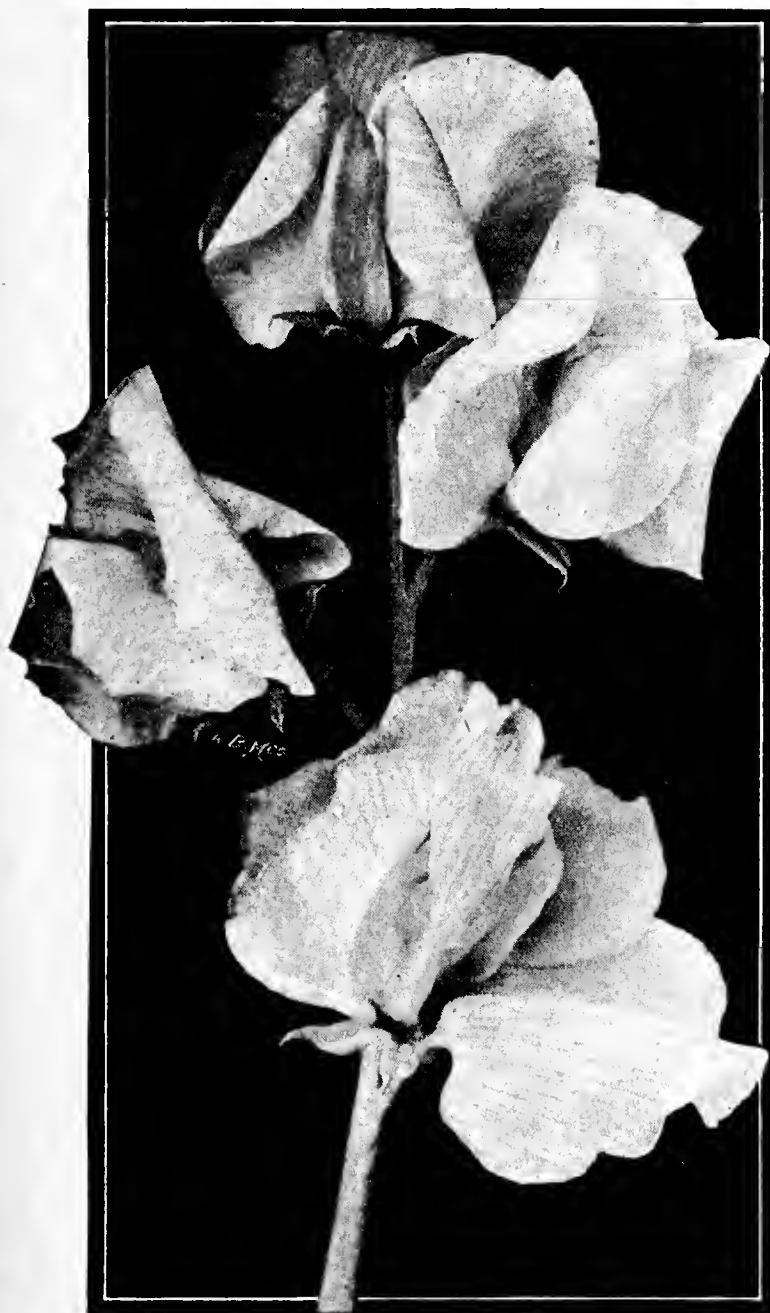
Strawflowers.

Beautiful Sweet Peas

To grow Sweet Peas successfully it is necessary to plant early and give plenty of moisture. They should go in the ground as soon as the ground can be worked and should be planted six inches deep, being covered at first with only two inches of soil, the trench being filled as the plants grow. It is best to soak the seeds for several hours before they are planted. If this plan of planting early is followed, and if the Sweet Peas are kept mulched with peat moss, lawn clippings or else watered abundantly, they will certainly give a fine crop of lovely flowers held in admiration by every flower lover. The mixtures we give you below will give you color in profusion and are well worth your consideration.

Grandiflora Mixed

This mixture is made up of the choicest sorts and while not as large as the Spencer type, bloom more profusely. This mixture is one of the best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Mary Pickford Sweet Pea.

Perennial Sweet Pea (LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS)

Very decorative climbing vines of the pea family for growing on fences, trellis, etc., as floral screens and for cutting. Blooms all summer. Colors, pale pink, bright rosy crimson and large flowering white. All mixed. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Superb Spencer Mixed

A great many people prefer to grow Sweet Peas in the mixed colors. Our superb Spencer Mixture is made up of all the best varieties obtainable. The greatest care is taken to insure a well balanced range of colors and worthy of a place in any garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

We offer the following beautiful varieties of orchid flowering or Spencer Sweet Peas, in several distinct colors, and should be planted where a distinct color combination is to be brought out.

Miss California. The color is a distinct shade of salmon-pink, and the effect is extremely beautiful, whether under natural or artificial light. The vines are of vigorous growth and bear profusely many four-flowered sprays of exquisitely waved or fluted form. The stems are long and stout. In the garden, Miss California is most attractive as the handsome flowers stand out from the heavy foliage, which forms a most attractive background. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Mary Pickford. A beautiful dainty cream-pink with just the faintest suffusion of salmon, making the color combination hard to surpass. The flowers are perfectly formed with both standards and wings decidedly waved. Mary Pickford is a sturdy grower, producing an abundance of large four-flowered sprays on long, stout stems. This sweet pea was a large seller last season, and is a decided favorite both with the commercial grower and in the home garden. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Youth. Clear waxy white, with a well defined clear pink edging. This is undoubtedly the best of all Picotee sweet peas. Enormous flowers which are wonderfully fragrant. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Doreen. Bright rose-carmine. A huge flower much larger and brighter than any other carmine variety. Very popular with exhibitors on account of its large size. Bears a profusion of four blossom sprays. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Campfire. This is the brightest, pure flame scarlet we have ever offered. It leads all other varieties in this class. The blossoms will stand the hottest sunshine without burning. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Crimson King. Pure deep crimson, the most pronounced deep red of all sweet peas. The strong, straight stems, 16 to 18 inches long stand out well from the foliage and invariably carry more four-flowered sprays than three. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Austin Frederick Improved. The finest pure lavender sweet pea yet introduced. The flowers are large, wonderfully fragrant. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Hebe. Large flowers, old rose with pink shading, making a very wonderful color combination. The stems are long and the flowers stand out from the foliage in a pleasing array. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Tangerine Improved. A salmon-orange sweet pea, deep colored, almost approaching the color of the tangerine orange. Fragrant. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

TAGETES. See Marigold.



Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia.

Vinca (A)

(PERIWINKLE)

Ornamental free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants we have. It is best to start the seed early indoors or in a hotbed, but they begin blooming in August from seed sown out-of-doors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the Winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water. 2 feet.

Rosea. Rose, dark eye. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Wallflower (P)

The Wallflower should win favor for outdoor bedding and pot culture. The oriental coloring is very effective. In the northern states it should be wintered in cold frames. Grows 2 ft.

Single Mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

TICKSEED. See Calliopsis.

Verbena (A)

One of our trustworthy garden companions. Of trailing habit. The foliage makes a perfect carpet and a fine background for the broad, flat flower heads of many brilliant colors. Sow in boxes in the house and transplant when the seedlings are an inch high, and set outside after danger of frost is past in a warm, sunny spot.

Mammoth Purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Mixed. Producing in handsome umbels flowers of large size in beautiful shades of white, rose, scarlet, blue and purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; pkt., 10c.

Wild Cucumber (A)

(ECHINO CYSTIS LOBATA)

This is the quickest growing climber in our list. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Zinnias (A)

Splendid hardy annuals making a brilliant profusion of color and succeeding well in any soil. They will retain their beauty for several weeks and bloom until frost.

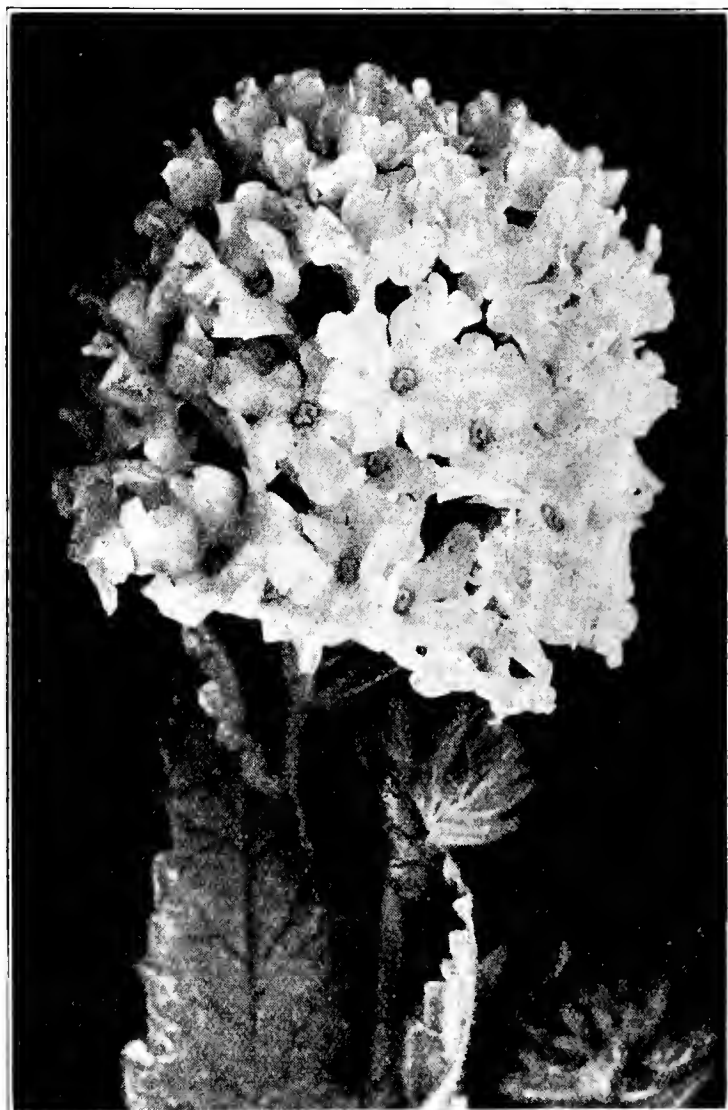
Lilliput Double, Mixed. 12 in. The plants form handsome little bushes and fairly bristle with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers hardly exceeding a daisy flower in size. They are pretty plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Double Quilled Achievement. The petals are partially tubular or quilled, in appearance resembling the cactus dahlia. On the reverse side the petals are light or dark lilac. The plants are of strong, robust growth, and produce an abundance of very large double flowers often 5 inches in diameter. Choice Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

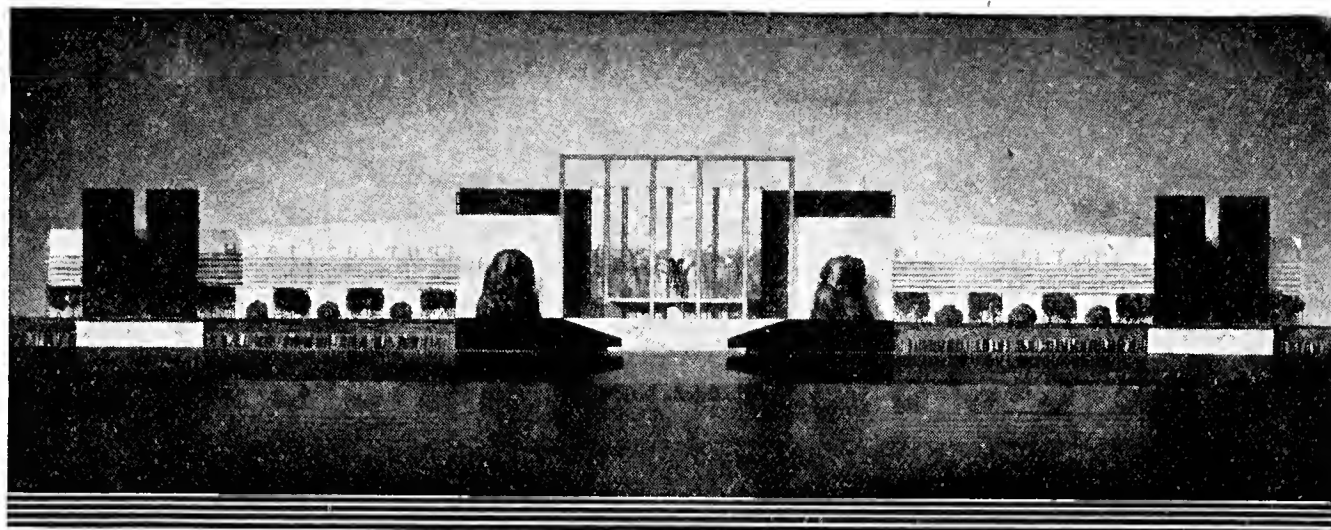
Colossal or Giant Flowered. The flowers are gigantic in size; thickly set with velvety petals. The plants are vigorous, branching freely and are fine for cutting. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Giant Dahlia Flowered. In formation the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers often measure 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In general appearance the flowers compare with the Show Dahlias. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

Double Mammoth Mixed. All the varieties listed here and others in one mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.



Verbena.



Horticultural Gardens Fed with VIGORO

Thousands of visitors to inspect them daily! Garden enthusiasts from the world over! No wonder the exhibitors in the horticultural division of A Century of Progress spared neither time nor expense so that their gardens might approach perfection. It was important, too, that the beauty of these lovely gardens be maintained during the entire exhibition period. Those in charge knew the value of proper plant feeding. It was natural, therefore, that Vigoro, the complete plant food, should be selected for use on the exhibition gardens.

If you attended the Fair, you will probably remember the beautiful gardens. They were the kind you have always wanted and really tried to have. But somehow your lawn was not so nice, your flowers not so brilliant or abundant. Take new hope! You, with the help of Vigoro, can grow as fine a lawn and as fine flowers as anyone.

Your lawn and garden will respond quickly to regular feeding with Vigoro, the complete plant food. This clean, odorless product will bring professional success to your gardening efforts. It is economical to use because Vigoro is balanced—it is complete. It contains no waste material. Four pounds of Vigoro properly feeds 100 square feet of area planted to lawns, flowers, vegetables, or shrubs. Trees require one pound of Vigoro for each inch of circumference measured four feet from the ground.

The low cost of Vigoro makes it possible for everyone to enjoy its benefits. Order enough to feed everything you grow sent along with your seed. Plants grown from our tested seed will do their best if Vigoro is used to supply their plant-food needs.

Vigoro Spreaders

Vigoro Spreaders apply Vigoro and grass seed quickly and evenly, assuring smooth, velvety-green lawns. Write for descriptive matter.



Vigoro Prices

100-lb. bag	....\$4.00	10-lb. pkg.	.....\$0.85
50-lb. bag	.... 2.50	5-lb. pkg.	..... .50
25-lb. bag	.... 1.50	12-oz. pkg.	..... .10

F.O.B. DESTINATION

VIGORO

Complete plant food

"Use Vigoro on Everything You Grow"



FIELD SEEDS



A Big Yield of Grimm Alfalfa.

Alfalfa and Clovers

The acreage seeded to Alfalfa in Michigan is increasing every year. All of our seed is northern grown, therefore, it is best adapted to our climate.

GRIMM ALFALFA was brought to the United States by a Mr. Grimm. He settled in Minnesota, and the seed was sown and produced exceptionally hardy plants, and when it was eventually recognized as a superior strain, it became known as Grimm Alfalfa. From its adopted home it rapidly spread over the Northwest, and its superiority is now so generally proven that it is rapidly superseding the Common Alfalfa. We have never known a failure in Michigan of true Grimm. Our Grimm Alfalfa, which is scarified seed, is grown by reputable organizations, and certified by the proper State officers in the state where grown, and guaranteed by them. Write for prices.

ALFALFA, Common Grown in Utah. The fields from which this seed was grown were carefully inspected. The seed is bright and plump, a beautiful golden color; free from dodder and all foul seeds. Scarified and carefully tested for germination. The high altitude of the mountain states insures hardiness. Write for prices.

Hardigan Alfalfa Was developed in Michigan and has rapidly become one of the leading varieties because of its hardiness and heavy yielding ability. For the past four years it has been the outstanding variety in comparative tests in trials at the Michigan Experimental Station at East Lansing. The only reason Hardigan Alfalfa has not been grown more extensively was the lack of a sufficient supply of seed, but we are sure anyone who plants it will not be disappointed with the results. Write for prices.

Medium Red or June Clover By far the most important of all clovers for practical purposes. It is a perennial, and grows about two feet high; very valuable for plowing under to enrich the soil, adding humus and nitrogen. Sow in spring or fall, eight to twelve pounds per acre, if used without other grasses.

Mammoth or Large Red Clover Mammoth Clover is quite distinct from medium, growing to nearly twice its size; is coarser and a little later. It can be grown successfully on poorer soil than Medium Clover. It is used extensively for building up wornout land. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre when sown alone.

Alsike Clover A perennial and the most hardy of all clovers. It prefers damp, loamy soil. It is extremely leafy, making hay of a fine texture. Does not readily winterkill, and is valuable to sow with other clovers and grasses, as it increases the yield of hay. It is the best clover for moist soil. Sow either in Spring or Fall, about six pounds per acre, when sown alone.

White Blossom Sweet Clover Once considered a noxious weed; now nearly equal in value to alfalfa. White Sweet Clover is a biennial, and does not last so long as its cousin, alfalfa, but it has a great mission. In pasture it will produce a greater flow of milk than even alfalfa, and as much feed. Cattle are less liable to bloat. Stock soon learn to like the hay, and even prefer it to alfalfa. Write for prices.

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES WITH NITRAGIN <small>The Original Legume Inoculator</small>		Expiration Date and High Germ Count on Every Package	
When ordering, always specify kind of seed.		INOCULATOR PRICES	
Alfalfa, all Clovers and Lespedeza		Soy Beans and Cow Peas	
Size	Retail	Size	Retail
1/2 bu.....	\$.35	1 bu.....	\$.35
1 bu.....	.65	2 bu.....	.65
2 1/2 bu.....	1.40	5 bu.....	1.40
Peas, Vetch, Austrian Winter Peas and Beans		10 bu.....	\$2.45
Size	Retail	Garden Size NITRAGIN	
1/2 bu.....	\$.35	Inoculates from 1' oz. to 8 lbs. seed, Price 25c	
1 bu.....	.50	Retail Price...25c each	
*1 1/2 bu.....	.80		
5 bu.....	\$2.25		
*"100 lb. size." Packed only for Vetch and Peas.			

Dealers, we ask that you write for special prices.

Fodder and Ensilage Corn

Dry Fodder Corn is the most satisfactory substitute for hay. It nearly if not quite equals in feeding value timothy and clover. All stock eat it greedily and thrive on it.

Leaming Fodder Corn

This variety is preferred by most dairymen for filling silos, for the reason that the corn matures the large ears (in any ordinary season it will ripen), and gives more grain in the ensilage. Stalks very large and leafy, and grows an immense amount of forage to the acre. It requires from one peck to one-half-bushel of seed per acre, drilled in rows one way.

Red Cob Ensilage

A gigantic Southern white corn, producing immensely large ears, rarely maturing in this latitude. The stalks grow from 12 to 15 feet in height, with long, broad leaves from the ground to the tassel. Stalks very thick at the butt, juicy, tender and as sweet as sugar corn; and all stock eat it with relish. Many dairymen prefer it for the silo, for the reason that it produces such an enormous amount of silage (from 15 to 25 tons per acre). It is especially valuable for the dry fodder when cut and kept in the shock until fed. It will produce a good crop of forage, even when sown as late as July.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

Will produce more tons of silo corn per acre than even Red Cob Ensilage corn. Stalks will grow 12 to 15 feet in height, with broad leaves from the ground up. Each stalk will bear from one to three long ears. Very rapid grower and can either be planted in hills or in drill rows.



Red Cob Ensilage Corn.

Field and Farm Seeds

Timothy

The most important of all grasses for hay, and is adapted to a wider range of conditions than any other variety of grass. It is the hardiest of all grasses and excels in feeding value. Sow early in the Spring or Fall, 10 to 12 pounds per acre if sown alone; less if mixed with other grasses.

Sudan Grass

A tall annual grass reaching the height of 7 to 9 feet when planted in rows and cultivated, and 4 to 5 feet when sown broadcast. The hay is greatly relished by all stock, and has exceptionally high feeding value. Is adapted to most soils.



Soy Beans

Orchard Grass

This grass grows well in the shade, is rather rank in growth and a stooling variety. Stands the drought remarkably well. Valuable for pasture or orchard. Does well in wet or poor ground and produces large crops of hay.

Soy Beans

When clovers fail it is necessary to have an emergency hay crop which will make hay the same season it is planted. For this purpose Soy Beans are better than the Millet. Soy Beans should be planted in May or June. They withstand drought remarkably well. For hay, silage or green manure crops, plant 1 bushel to an acre if drilled, if planted with a corn planter $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel is sufficient. "Ito San" is one of the best varieties as it matures in 100 days. The plant stands erect, growing 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and is a good yielder. The "Manchu" is the most popular, however, in all northern sections. It is early maturing and is of a stout, bushy growth, standing erect. Excellent for hay and forage crops.

Millet

A few acres of Millet will yield half again as much hay per acre as either clover or timothy, besides it has a greater feeding value and any stock raiser or dairy farmer would be well repaid. When Spring weather is unfavorable, so that other crops fail, or the season is late and wet so that corn will not mature, Millet is a sure crop. Millet should be sowed 3 pecks per acre, from May to August.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET. Grows very rank and is one of the best varieties for hay and fodder. While the hay may seem coarse, nevertheless, it is quite tender if it is cut when in full bloom and even hogs will eat the cured hay quite greedily. A yield of 5 tons per acre is nothing unusual. German Millet will withstand dry weather remarkably well.

HUNGARIAN MILLET. Is preferred by some to Golden Millet as it is about a week earlier. Does not grow as large but the hay is more desirable because it is not so coarse. Very nourishing and a wonderful milk producer. A good variety for moist soils.



Canada Field Peas.

Certified Wolverine Oats

Michigan grown. These oats are medium early, strong and vigorous growers, heavy yielders. The head is full and loose with the seeds evenly distributed around the stem. The straw is of medium height and stiff enough so that they seldom lodge. The grain is large, white, rather blunt and very plump. This variety is grown more extensively in Michigan than any other because it has given such uniformly good yields.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Under favorable conditions Dwarf Essex Rape is ready for pasture in six weeks from the time of sowing. One acre of good rape will carry a flock of a dozen sheep for two months. Recent experiments have shown rape to be the means of producing pork at the lowest cost, even less than alfalfa. Rape is also the forage that can be sown with the least effort. Seeded in corn at the last cultivation to be hogged down, furnishes one of the greatest money-making methods known to the progressive farmer today. Sow rape in corn at the rate of 4 lbs. per acre. When the corn is harvested and cut, then turn the pigs into the field in the Fall.

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS—Continued.

Sand Vetch

Sand or Hairy Vetch shares with Sweet Clover the honor of giving the best results in restoring fertility to worn-out land or making poor, sandy soils productive. Sand Vetch has no equal as a cover crop. It can be sown in the cornfield just after the last cultivation, and it will make a mass of green stalks and leaves to plow under about the middle of May; or it may be sown after harvesting oats and plowed for corn the next

Spring. Hay made from Sand Vetch is about three per cent higher in protein than Alfalfa hay, and is more eagerly eaten by stock. When sown with oats or any Spring grain, it will come on after crop is harvested and make splendid Fall pasture, and can be plowed under the next Spring for corn or potatoes. Sow from 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Silverhull Buckwheat

A standard variety, largely grown, and gives excellent satisfaction. Unsurpassed as a catch crop when a late season has made it impossible to follow out your first plans or when other crops fail. Buckwheat is a valuable crop for those parts of the farm which always seem to be left unplanted at the close of the season. It is generally sown in July and will fill up the vacant plots at a time when all other planting is past. Can be sown after a crop of Winter Wheat or Rye and make a second crop. Use one-half to three-quarters bushel of seed to an acre.

Canadian Field Peas

Valuable for northern climates for cattle feed and when sown with oats make an excellent hog feed. Should be sown early in April, two bushels to an acre. If sown with oats for hay and fodder sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

Farm Fertilizers

Commercial fertilizers are those which are used for general farm purposes, and are composed of the three elements of plant food, namely Nitrogen, available Phosphoric acid and Potash K_2O and are mixed by the world's largest fertilizer manufacturers in the proper proportions, so as to give your soil the proper available plant food to produce a maximum crop. We handle large quantities of the various analyses every year and will ask that you consult us and get the right fertilizer for your specific needs. Prices will be quoted upon application.

NITRATE OF SODA. In its commercial form contains about 15½% of Nitrogen, equal to about 19½% of Ammonia. As the source of Nitrogen or Ammonia, in home mixed fertilizers Nitrate of Soda is the most desirable, particularly for all quick-growing crops, and when early maturity is desired, and when inclement weather is at hand, or frost, Nitrate of Soda will give maturity before the frost really kills.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. Used largely in orchards for practically all kinds of fruit; especially valuable for melons and tomatoes, which thrive better in a slightly acid soil. A form of nitrogen which is coming into general use with fruit men and truck growers. It will take the place of Nitrate of Soda to a certain extent, in so far that it is not so quick acting.

SUPER PHOSPHATE. This comes in four analyses, namely 16%, 20%, 24% and 44% and is used in grain crops and others requiring an excessive amount of Phosphoric acid, which is lacking in Michigan soil and can be applied in large amounts with excellent results.

MURIATE OF POTASH. The best form of Potash for fruit and muck vegetable crops. All root crops draw heavily on the soil for Potash, especially potatoes and onions. Most muck soils are lacking in Potash, and celery will grow a much firmer stalk of far better quality when either a high grade fertilizer, high in Potash, or Muriate of Potash is applied in liberal quantities.

STEAMED BONE MEAL. It is low in Nitrogen, high in Phosphoric acid, which is the best way to apply Phosphoric acid to your soil, as bone phosphate gives excellent results on all crops.

PULVERIZED HEN MANURE. Contains double the plant food value of Pulverized Sheep Manure and is sold as cheaply. Hen Manure is collected mainly from unloading cars in which poultry have been shipped and is dried and finely ground so that it can be evenly applied and not burn vegetation.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. This is collected from the Stock Yards, heated to kill weed seeds, finely ground, and forms an excellent fertilizer for lawns, golf courses, garden plots, etc.

SHREDDED CATTLE MANURE. Collected from the stock yards and is finely ground, containing a similar amount of plant food as Pulverized Sheep Manure and is exceedingly good for the humus that it adds to the soil.

LIME. Pulverized Agricultural Limestone is not a fertilizer as it is commonly thought, but is a soil sweetener, and every farmer can insure the constant fertility of his soil by using a little care and "feeding" the soil regularly with the elements needed. One of the most common ailments for lack of fertility in farm land is "ACID SOIL", and it is to correct this condition, to "sweeten" or neutralize acid soil that Pulverized Limestone is used; it has brought bumper crops, money-making crops, on farms that otherwise would be practically worthless. Run down fields where you have been unable to grow alfalfa or clover and where moss, sour grass and thistles thrive, need pulverized limestone.

MANGANESE SULPHATE. Research shows that manganese is essential in the manufacture of the green color in plants, by the aid of which the most important processes of plant growth operate and is lacking in most soils. Manganese Sulphate is added to mineral fertilizers to supplement this plant food element and has been found very beneficial in growing crops.

We handle large quantities of these fertilizers every year, have a large stock at all times, and ask that we be given a chance to quote you. Write us for prices.

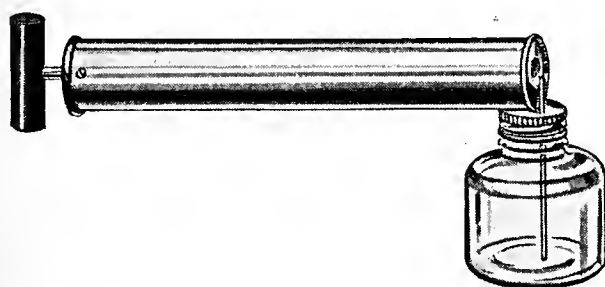
LOWELL PENNANT SPRAYER



The Lowell Pennant Sprayer is used in the spraying of small orchards, gardens, shrubbery, field crops, for whitewash, disinfecting, the removal of old wall paper, etc. The correct dimensions and structural design enable the Lowell Pennant to develop and maintain very high pressure.

No. 40-G Pennant, Galvanized; No. 40-B Pennant, Brass—Tank: 7½ inches diameter, 21 inches high. Copper alloy galvanized or brass sheet as selected. Capacity 4 gallons. **Pump:** 1¾ inches diameter; 15½ inches long. Seamless brass tubing. **Equipment:** Improved Lowell nozzle. Hose 27 inches long, 24-inch brass extension. **Package:** One in fibre carton. Shipping weight 12 pounds.

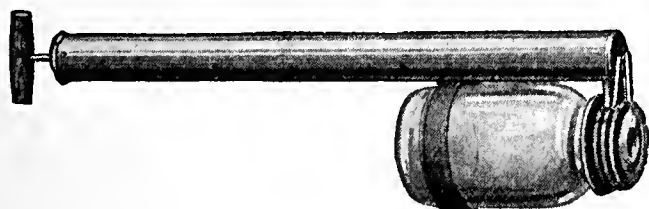
LOWELL GYPSY SPRAYER



Here is a new pattern of Lowell Sprayer that will meet with the approval of everyone. A glass jar atomizer that permits the operator to see the liquid level at all times. It may be readily marketed through every drug, hardware and grocery store.

No. 292 Gypsy—Pump: 1¼ inches diameter, 8 inches long. Tank: 3-ounce glass jar. Easily cleaned. **Package:** One only, or one dozen in carton.

LOWELL CRYSTAL SPRAYER



The No. 330 Crystal Sprayer is a favorably priced glass jar sprayer.

No. 230 Crystal Sprayer—Tank: Any quart Mason jar. **Pump:** 1½ inches diameter, 18 inches long, heavy tin. Finished in green lacquer. **Package:** One only, or one dozen in carton.

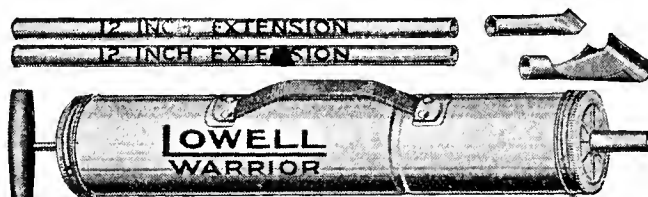
LOWELL SENTRY DUSTER



A duster of medium size with capacity large enough for use in stores, restaurants, soda fountains, etc. It will handle all powdered insecticides. Made of heavy tin.

No. 463 Sentry Duster—Powder Compartment: 1¾ inches diameter, 5 inches long. Valve prevents powder from getting into pump cylinder. Large screw filler cap is fitted with strainer and with fishtail nozzle. **Pump:** 1¾ inches diameter, 8½-inch stroke. **Package:** One only, or one dozen in carton.

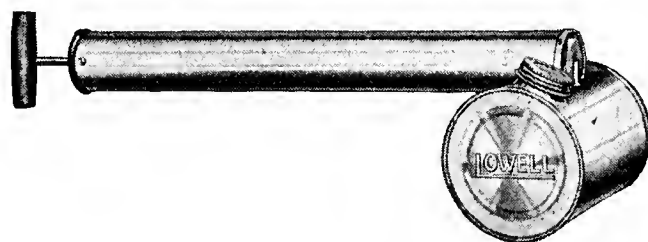
LOWELL WARRIOR DUSTER



This Duster is designed for use in the garden, fields, in the dairy barn, in the hog and poultry house, etc. It will handle all powdered insecticides. Made of heavy tin. Finished in green lacquer.

No. 465 Warrior Duster—Powder Compartment: 2¾ inches diameter, 5 inches long. Air valve prevents powder from entering pump. Filler cap 2¾ inches diameter, permits easy filling. A powder strainer within the compartment prevents clogging. **Pump:** 2¾ inches in diameter, 9-inch stroke. **Equipment:** Two 12-inch extensions, one straight narrow nozzle and one wide faced angle nozzle to permit covering large areas. **Package:** One only, or one dozen in carton.

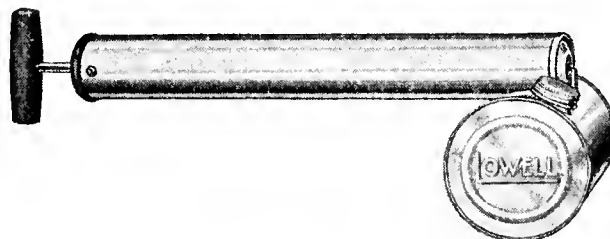
LOWELL HANDY SPRAYER



The Lowell Handy Garden Sprayer may be used with any insecticide or disinfectant. It is a convenient pattern to use in the back yard garden, around shrubbery or in the poultry house. The pump sets into the top of the tank and insures perfect alignment of the siphon tube with the end of the pump. Made of heavy tin.

No. 240 Handy Garden—Tank: Capacity about 1 quart. **Pump:** 1½ inches diameter, 13 inches long. Plunger fitted with a special leather. **Package:** One only, or one dozen in carton.

LOWELL FLYER MIDGET



The Flyer Midget meets the demand for a very low priced sprayer for household purposes. Will handle all solutions. Made of heavy tin.

No. 250 Flyer Midget—Tank: Capacity about ¾ pint. **Pump:** 1¼ inches diameter, 10 inches long. **Package:** One only, or one dozen in carton.

Write for prices.

General Supplies



ANTROL

KILL ANTS IN THE NEST!

Antrol is easy to use, economical, and safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which the worker ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests

for food. The whole ant family is quickly killed at the source—the only way to get permanent freedom from these pests. Prices—Antrol Sets, 75c; Extra Syrup, 4-oz. bottles, 35c; Antrol Powder, 2-oz. can, 20c.

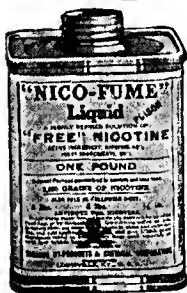


A non-poisonous insecticide that kills both chewing and sucking insects.

Harmless to man, livestock, birds and pets. Will not burn or harm tender plants or flowers. Safe and pleasant to use. It stays in solution and won't clog sprayers or corrode metal. 1-oz. bottle, 35c; 6-oz. bottle, \$1.00; pint, \$1.75; quart, \$2.85.



TANGLEFOOT PLANT SPRAY. Is the truly ideal plant spray—it kills all types of insects, is non-injurious to even the most tender plants, and is positively non-poisonous, making it safe to use, even on edibles such as fruits and vegetables. Tanglefoot in no way is injurious to the soil, and will not interfere with the growth of plants. Use it frequently. Oz., 25c; ½ pt., 85c; pt., \$1.50; qt., \$2.50; 1 gal., \$8.00.



"NICO-FUME" LIQUID. Nicotine solution for fumigating or spraying. A highly refined solution of "free" Nicotine, containing 40% of Nicotine. 1 lb., \$2.00; 4 lbs., \$5.75; 8 lbs., \$10.00, not mailable.

"NICO-FUME" TOBACCO POWDER. For fumigating greenhouses. 5-lb. cans, \$3.35; 10-lb. cans, \$5.85, not mailable.

CYANOGAS A-DUST. It's the gas that kills them. Garden ants, rats, mice, moles, woodchucks and rodents of all kinds. Very easily applied, with a spoon or duster. ½-lb. can, 45c; 1-lb. can, 75c, not prepaid or mailable.

CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT for greenhouse fumigation. Simply scatter even on the walks, and close the houses. 5-lb. can, \$3.00; 25-lb. can, \$10.00, not prepaid or mailable.

20-80 COPPER LIME DUST. Dehydrated copper sulphate, 20%, (as copper sulphate crystals 28.2%), lime and filler; used principally in the control of celery blight.

★ **ARSENATE OF LEAD.** (Dry). For dusting and spraying. Comes in 1-lb. boxes; 4-lb. bags; and 24-lb. cartons. Write for prices.

PROTECT YOUR CORN by using Crow Tox. It aids in preventing crows, pheasants, blackbirds, woodchucks, gophers and squirrels from digging up your planted corn. ½ pint, 60c; pint, \$1.00.

We also carry a complete line of insecticides and fungicides, putty bulbs, guns, fruit packages, bushels, half bushels, picking baskets, clothes baskets and attractive roadside baskets, also a complete line of poultry, bird and rabbit supplies. Prices are quoted upon application.

★ **CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.** (Dry). The old reliable treatment for potatoes. Comes packed in 1-lb. boxes at \$1.75, not mailable.

N. P. C. 40% NICOTINE. 1 oz., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 2-lb. can, \$2.75; 10-lb. can, \$9.75, not mailable.

RAT TAN CELERY BLEACHING PAPER. Write for prices.

CELERY BRAID NO. 13. Red or blue; 1000 yards to a spool; fast colors. Per spool \$1.10.

CELERY TAPE NO. 17. Red or blue; 1000 yards to a spool; fast colors. Per spool \$2.25.

CHICK FEEDERS AND FOUNTAINS. Many different styles and sizes. Ask us for description and prices.



POULTRY LEG BANDS NO. 130. Made of sheet aluminum with large, raised numbers. Adjustable to any size fowl. Packed in paper cartons. Numbered 1 to 25, 25c; 1 to 50, 40c; 1 to 100, 65c, not postpaid.

CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS. Single coil, long lap. Supplied in colors: red, white, yellow, blue and green, and in either Mediterranean or American size. Coil of 50 bands, 25c.



TREE TANGLEFOOT. A perfect safeguard for trees. 6 oz., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.25; 25 lbs., \$11.00.

We carry a complete line of Dr. Hess' poultry and stock supplies. Write for prices.

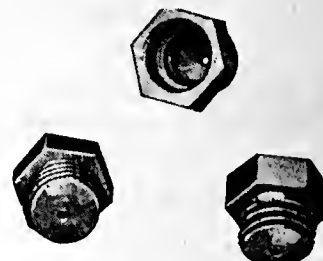
Irrigation Equipment

In buying irrigation, as in buying any piece of machinery, attention should be given to the details of design and construction that are indicative of good equipment.

The Skinner System is one of the most improved methods of irrigation, and is used outdoors on gardens, lawns, etc., as well as for greenhouse work.



ST. 50
Skinner
Greenhouse
Nozzle.

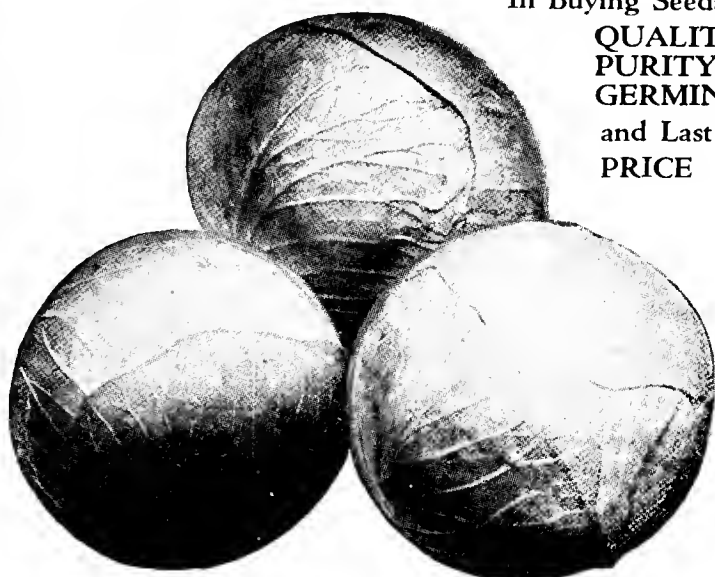


Skinner Silver Stream,
Outdoor Nozzle,
each, 6c.

Introducing SIX NEW VARIETIES

Every Critical Market Gardener Should Try

In Buying Seeds, to Think of
QUALITY
PURITY
GERMINATION
 and Last of All
PRICE



Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 Cabbage.



Good-for-All Beet.

Good-for-All Beet

Deep dark red, short tops, free from growth rings. A real money maker for you. See page 6.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 Cabbage

The best Cabbage on the market today. Yellows-resistant, round heads, good color, better yield. See page 7.

Michigan Golden Yellows-Resisting Celery

A selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, tall strain. Sealed in College bags. All growers having trouble with yellows should try this variety. See cuts and description on page 9.

New Emperor Carrot

Bred for the critical market gardener. 7 to 8 inches long, deep orange in color, and a good bunching Carrot. See page 10.

Continuity Lettuce

Large heads, firm, crisp and tender, excellent quality, and a very good shipper. Description on page 14.

Short Thick Parsnip

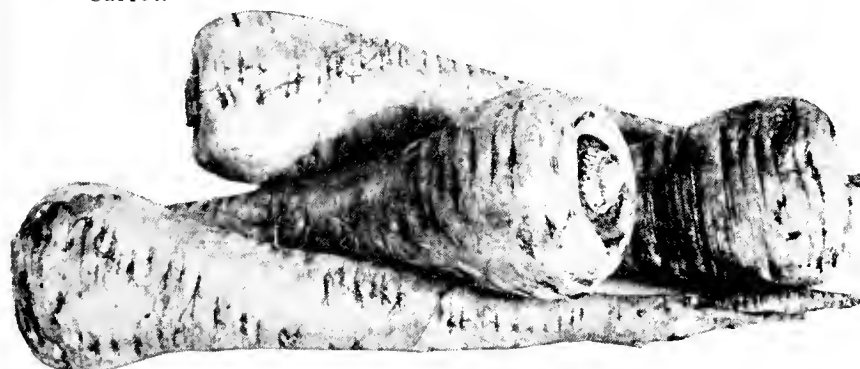
New and a real improvement over any other varieties. A fine buncher, with tops half size of Hollow Crown, much earlier, and has a better flavor.



Emperor Carrot.



Michigan Golden Yellows-Resisting Celery.



Short Thick Parsnips.



Continuity Lettuce.

Our PRIZE-WINNING COLLECTION

12 Large Packets \$1.00

A Fine Selection

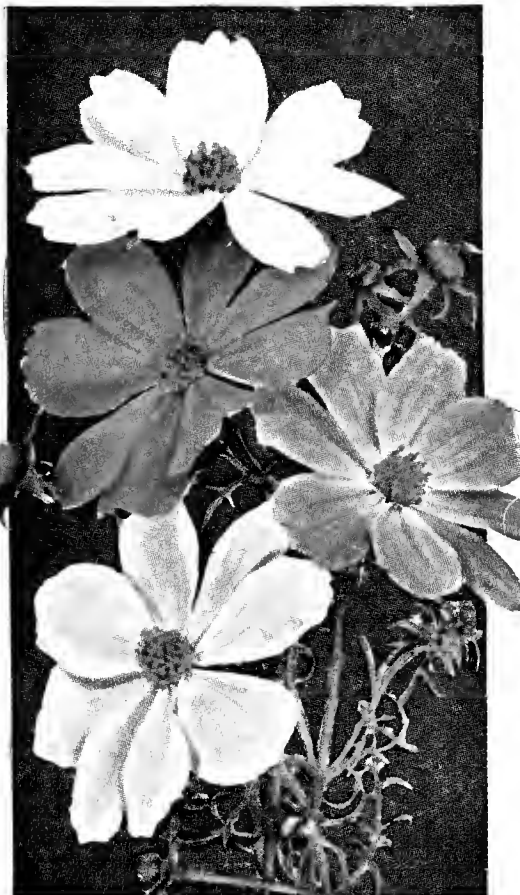
Alyssum
Bachelor Buttons
Candytuft
Heliotrope
Larkspur
Phlox
Pinks
Snapdragon
Zinnia
Verbena
Sweet William
Sweet Peas
Salvia
Petunia



Golden Gleam
Nasturtium.



Mourning Bride.



Cosmos.



Salpiglossis.

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